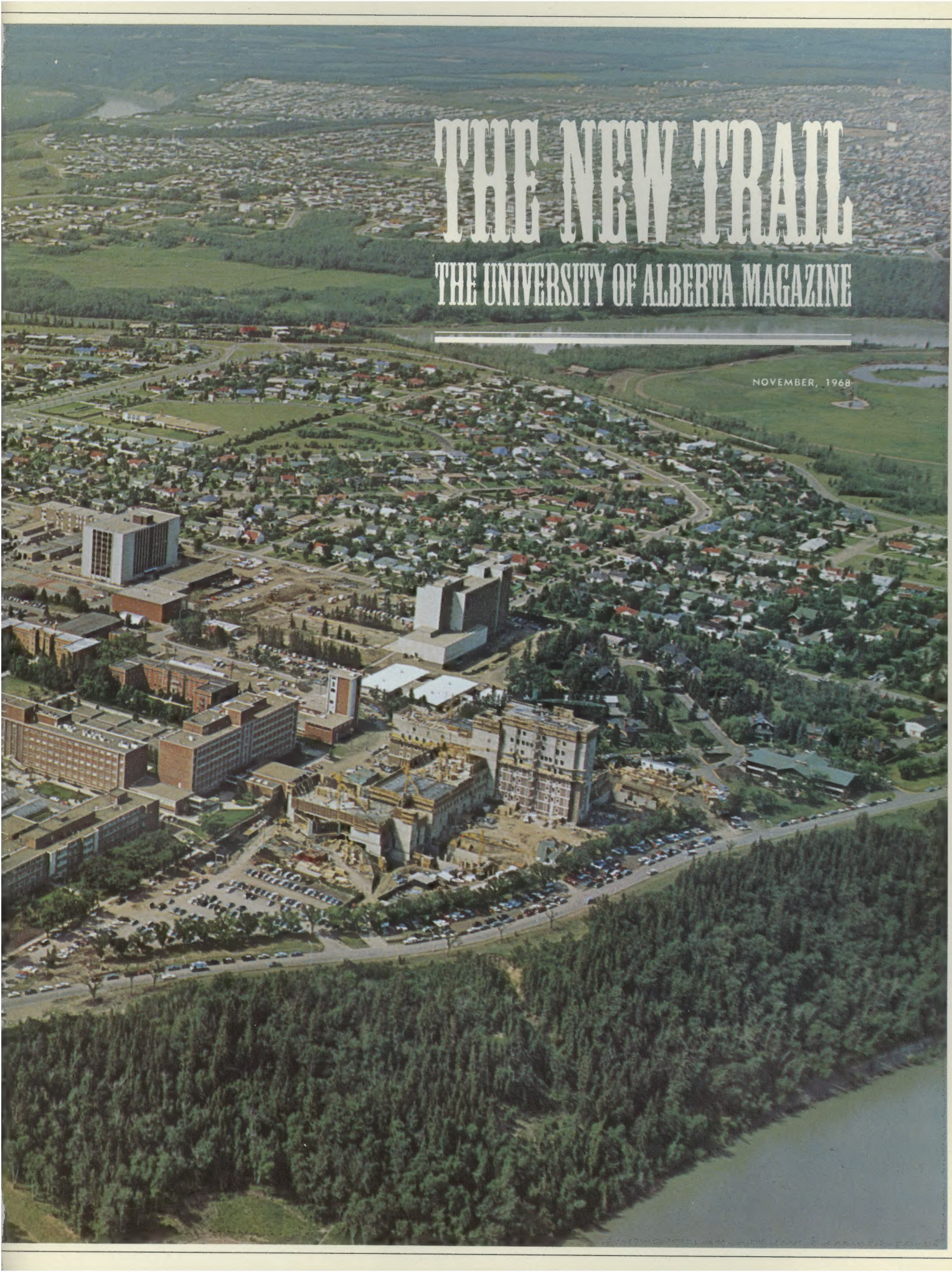




THE NEW TRAIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER, 1968



THE NEW TRAIL

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA MAGAZINE

Volume 25, Number 3 November, 1968

On (and off) the Trail

¶This is a special issue of THE NEW TRAIL, saluting the University's sixtieth anniversary. In it, we have tried to show something of the spirit, the joy of being, that has been a factor in the University's life and growth for 60 years.

We have not written an "official history." We have not told when every department was established. We have not repeated what was said, or told who stood where, at every occasion of moment over the past 60 years. Perhaps we should have; certainly the University is as old, and has as fascinating a story, as many organizations that have commissioned official histories of this type.

We have tried instead to catch a glimpse of the University as it flew by, and added some historical information (and a few reminiscences) to give the glimpse perspective.

Some of the information, and several of the pictures, in this Diamond Jubilee Review are taken from old issues of *The Gateway*. Maybe this is appropriate in a history that does not pretend to be too official. I am grateful to the Editor of *The Gateway*, Mr. Richard Vivone, for opening his morgue to us.

¶We have received a letter from A. H. Bright, BA '25, LLB '27, 269 Glenmanor Drive, Toronto 13, who writes:

William Samis

As a member of the University track team of 1924, I was interested in the picture of the start of the half mile race appearing in your May issue [page 16].

You may be interested to know that the Alberta runners in that race were Wes Oke, number 31, in lane 4, and A. S. (Stan) Barker, now of Vancouver, in the outside lane.

The race was won by Murray of Manitoba, in lane 2 (I think) in the then record time of 2.03. British Columbia was second and Saskatchewan was third. The starter was Mr. Jackson but I cannot identify the other man standing back of the runners.

None of the ladies whose hockey team is pictured on the same page has confessed yet, however.

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The New Trail

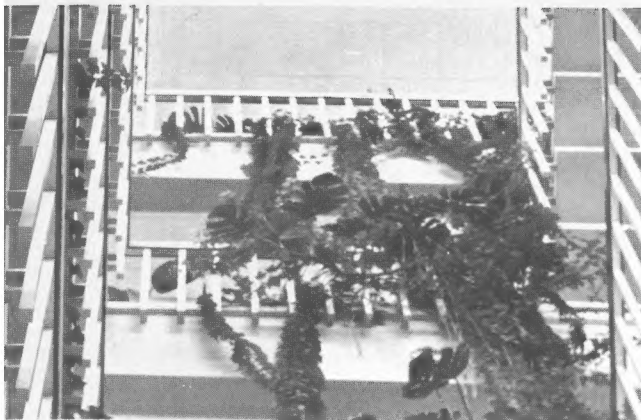
The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
Editor: William Samis

Advisory Committee: John E. Bradley
(Chairman of the Board of Governors),
Walter H. Johns (President of the University),
D. C. Ritchie (President of the Alumni Association).

Alumni Affairs Editor: Alex G. Markle
(Executive Secretary, Alumni Association).
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Manager: A. S. Knowler.

Published by The University of Alberta for its alumni and friends. Editorial offices: University Publications Office, telephone 432-4991. Subscriptions: \$2 per year; sent without charge to paid members of the Alumni Association. CONTENTS COPYRIGHT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA: requests to reprint material may be directed to the Editor.

Cover photograph by D. C. Ranson, Edmonton. Frontispiece photograph by Ken Hutchinson. Set in Times Roman type and printed by The University of Alberta Printing Department.



Ivy-covered walls may or may not contribute to academic excellence. At the Cameron Library, however, they are not about to trifle with scholarship or the weather so the ivy is grown indoors, in the main stairwell, as our frontispiece shows. We have not yet established why the plant that was sacred to Bacchus is so commonplace at colleges and universities.

The University's graduates and friends are encouraged to keep in touch with the Alumni Association. If you are able to help organize alumni activities—in Edmonton or another centre—please let us know. Tell us about your personal doings too. Write (or telephone) Mr. Hamula (432-4201) or Mr. Markle (432-3224) in care of the University.

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ALUMNI ANNUAL MEETING

Retiring Alumni President reports on year's activities

The excerpts that follow are from the report made by His Honour Judge BRUCE C. WHITTAKER, LLB '36, retiring President of the Alumni Association, at the Association's annual meeting in June.



During the year a program was instituted of visiting alumni branches, both in and out of Alberta, and in addition, several branches within Alberta and in Central and Eastern Canada were reactivated.

Our capable and energetic Vice-President, Dr. Ritchie, was in charge of the teams that travelled within Alberta, while I assumed responsibility for the visits to Victoria,

Vancouver, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal.

Dr. Bradley, Chairman of the Board of Governors, spoke in Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. Dr. Johns, President of the University, addressed meetings in Saskatoon and Regina. Mr. George Ross, the immediate Past President of the Association, visited the Vancouver and Victoria branches. . . .

At each place the alumni teams visited, they were welcomed cordially and enthusiastically. However, the ground work that has been done will only prove worthwhile if branch visits are continued and contacts are maintained and enlarged. They are vital to the success of our Association. . . .

This being the Fiftieth Anniversary Year of our Association, quite fittingly an Alumni Golden Anniversary Fund was established. The trustees who administer the fund are the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the President of the University, and the President and Vice-President of the Alumni Association. Three commemorative mailing pieces were produced for mass distribution, each stressing the importance of individual participation and referring to tentative projects and the

University Foundation. The program was general in nature and I am pleased to report that gifts to the fund in this special year have surpassed even those made last year. . . .

Early in the year a major decision was made to move Homecoming from a February to a fall date and from the Macdonald Hotel to a weekend on campus. Over the intervening months, the Vice-President, Dr. Ritchie, and his committee have been readying for what promises to become an annual highlight of the University season.

During my term of office an attempt has been made to celebrate two memorable anniversaries, and at the same time quicken the interest of alumni, wherever they may be, by face-to-face contact at branch meetings whenever possible, through the medium of improved mailing lists, and by class contacts.

Although a great deal has been accomplished in the past, I am firmly of the opinion that there is much yet to be done in the field of alumni relations. The truly spectacular growth of The University of Alberta in the last few years, coupled with the prospect for even greater growth in the years immediately ahead, in my view necessitates

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Alumni Association

ED V. HAMULA, BSc (Ag) '49, Director of Public Relations, The University of Alberta
ALEX G. MARKLE, BA '48, BJ, BEd '62, MEd '65, Executive Secretary, Alumni Association

General Alumni Association Executive

Honorary President, WALTER H. JOHNS, BA, PHD, LL.D., D-ES-L (President, The University of Alberta)
Honorary Secretary, ALEX D. CAIRNS, BA '38 (Registrar, The University of Alberta)
President, D. C. RITCHIE, MD '41
Vice-President, C. LES USHER, BSc (Ag) '49
Past President, Judge B. C. WHITTAKER, LLB '36
Executive Secretary, ALEX G. MARKLE, BA '48, BJ, BEd '62, MEd '65
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W. A. D. BURNS, BA '51

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W. MELVIN TASKEY, BSc '54, DDS '56
B. T. KEELER, BA '51, BEd '53, MA '56, PhD '61
NORMAN A. LAWRENCE, BSc (Eng) '41
DONALD R. STANLEY, BSc (Eng) '40, MSc '48, PhD '52
Miss EVANGELINE MacDONALD, BSc (HEC) '57, BEd '59
C. A. KOSOWAN, BA '50, LLB '51
B. MICHALYSHYN, MD '42
Mrs. JOAN SHIMIZU, Dip Nurs '57
ART J. ANDERSON, BSc '42, MSc, PHD
LEE S. FAIRBANKS, BEd '54
Miss ELISABETH SCHMIDT, BEd '61
CAMBY GILLESPIE, BSc (Ag) '36
CHARLES McCLEARY, BA '60, BEd '63
HARRY P. CHOMIK, BEd '50, BA '56, BEd '64
BOB EDGAR, BSc (Pharm) '55
WILLIAM A. CAMERON, BSc (Ag) '43

Branches

CALGARY—Chairman, CAMBY GILLESPIE, BSc (Ag) '36, 2641 - 5 Avenue, N.W., Calgary; Secretary, KEN OLIVER, BSc (Pharm) '54, 3408 Cascade Road, Calgary.
CAMROSE—President, CHARLES McCLEARY, BA '60, BEd '63, 4616 - 49 St, Camrose; Secretary, MARGIE McCREA, BSc '43, Box 1927, Camrose.
DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—President, W. M. TASKEY, BSc '54, DDS '56, 505 Tegler Building, Edmonton.

(continued)

the following matters being given the utmost consideration if substantial and worthwhile progress in alumni affairs is to be made:

First, the gradual reorganization along faculty or similar lines, especially within the Province of Alberta.

Second, the maintenance and furtherance of branch ties and interest with particular attention to where there are other universities or junior colleges.

Third, the proper selection of those who attend University with special emphasis on those who have the ability and the desire but are concerned about finances. Contacts with school principals and others could well be undertaken by members of this Association with a view to encouraging bright students to come to our University.

Fourth, the establishment of closer relations with students while on campus and with the new graduate during the first few years immediately following Convocation.

Fifth, the revision of our mailing lists, which in many respects are outdated and inadequate.

Sixth, the ways and means whereby the Association can assist the University in the raising of much needed funds.

Seventh, the promotion of good public relations for our University.

I know that in dealing with these and other equally or more important matters that may arise this Association and its officers can rely upon the support of the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the

President of the University, and other University authorities, with all of whom I am happy and proud to say we have a most harmonious relationship.

We have a great University. Let each member of this Association use his best efforts to keeping it so.

I take this opportunity of expressing my

sincere thanks to Dr. Ritchie and the other members of the Executive Committee for their valuable assistance and willing co-operation during my term of office. I also wish to thank our Executive Secretary, Mr. Markle, and the staff of the Alumni Office for their effective work on behalf of the Association.

For the second year in a row, the Victoria branch received the Burgess trophy for the best all-round alumni branch. Dr. Ritchie (left), new President of the Alumni Association, presented the trophy to A. F. McQuarrie, Vice-President of the Victoria branch, at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association.



The Alumni Council gathered for the photo below at their annual meeting. Standing in the front row, left to right, are Miss Elizabeth Schmidt, Mrs. Enid Munford, Mrs. Margaret Parsons, Miss Marie Weir, Dr. Galbraith, Judge Whittaker, Dr. Ritchie, Mrs. Joan Shimizu, Miss Evangeline MacDonald, and Mrs. Sheila MacLaggan. In the back row, left to right, are Stanley C. T. Clarke, George F. S. Davis, B. Michalysyn, Cal J. Edwardh, George Ross, Con A. Kosowan, Allan F. McQuarrie, James W. Beames, Arthur J. Anderson, C. Les Usher, Mr. Cairns, Ev. R. McCrimmon, W. A. D. Burns, Lee S. Fairbanks, W. "Bill" Bouvier, and Mr. Markle.



Mr. Markle's regular column, "Alumni Notes," will resume on these pages in the next issue. Its place has been given to Alumni Association annual meeting news in this edition.

(Branches, continued)

GRAND PRAIRIE—Secretary, JACK HIGA, DDS '53, 10136 - 101 Avenue, Grande Prairie.

MEDICAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—President, B. MICHALYSHYN, MD '42, 403 Medical Arts Building, Edmonton.

MEDICINE HAT—President, JACK ARMSTRONG, BComm '49, 158 Cochrane Drive, N.W., Medicine Hat; Secretary, B. KRASNOFF, DDS '43, 250 - 4th Ave. S.W., Medicine Hat.

MONTREAL—President, J. R. FLUMERFELT, BComm '42, District Manager, London Life Insurance Company, 630 Dorchester Boulevard, Montreal; Vice-President, L. W. KENNEDY, BSc (Eng) '38, Manager, Refinery Division, Texaco Limited, 339 Morrison Avenue, Montreal.

NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION—President, Mrs. J. L. HALLBERG, Dip Nurs '51, 8106 - 149 Street, Edmonton.

OTTAWA—President, G. F. S. DAVIS, BSc (Eng) '49, 979 Shamir Avenue, Ottawa 8; Secretary, Mrs. JANET R. KEITH, BA '38, 72 Hutchison, Ottawa 3.

RED DEER—President, WILLIAM A. CAMERON, BSc (Ag) '43, 3539 - 45th Ave., Red Deer; Secretary, Mrs. J. L. EAGLESHAM, BA '32, 4432 - 33rd St., Red Deer.

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA—Registrar, GEORGE D. MOLNAR, BSc '49, MD '51, PhD, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

SASKATOON—Chairman, DONALD C. BRINTON, BSc (Ag) '51, Station Manager, CSQC-TV, 216 - 1st Ave. N., Saskatoon.

TORONTO—President, EVERETT McCRIMMON, BSc (Ag) '51, 25 Delaire Crescent, Willowdale; Registrar,

Mrs. F. J. HEATH, BA '38, 284 Dawlish Avenue, Toronto 12.

VANCOUVER—President, Mrs. SHEILA G. MAXWELL, BA '48, 4550 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver 8; Secretary, Mrs. SHEILA C. ROBERTSON, BSc '45, 1810 Roseberry, W. Vancouver.

VEGREVILLE—President, HARRY P. CHOMIK, BEd '50, Med '64, 4334 - 51 Street, Vegreville.

VICTORIA—President, E. B. WILKINS, BSc (Eng) '43, 3725 Crestview Road, Victoria; Secretary, Mrs. FRANK GRAHAM, BA '20, 1712 Donnelly Avenue, Victoria.

WESTLOCK—Registrar, BOB J. EDGAR, BSc (Pharm) '55, Box 990, Westlock.

WINNIPEG—President, A. M. LARSON, BSc (Ag) '49, 526 Manchester Boulevard, Fort Garry 19; Secretary, MARVIN SEALE, BSc (Ag) '48, MSc '51, 195 Lyndale Drive, Winnipeg 8.

DONATIONS TO THE ALUMNI FUND, BY AREA, 1966-67 AND 1967-68

	1966-67				1967-68			
	Donors		Donations		Donors		Donations	
	Number	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Edmonton	944	44.9	\$11,358.40	45.3	702	41.4	\$13,309.09	47.7
Calgary	355	16.9	4,080.00	16.3	163	9.6	2,445.00	8.8
Saskatoon	19	0.9	246.00	1.0	11	0.6	92.00	0.3
Regina	15	0.7	124.00	0.5	10	0.6	100.00	0.4
Winnipeg	24	1.1	288.00	1.1	16	0.9	259.00	0.9
Toronto	80	3.8	1,176.15	4.7	30	1.8	482.50	1.7
Montreal	43	2.0	774.00	3.1	26	1.5	403.00	1.4
Ottawa	50	2.4	621.30	2.5	38	2.2	702.00	2.5
Hamilton	16	0.8	217.00	0.9	3	0.2	65.00	0.2
Halifax	7	0.3	66.00	0.3	1	0.2	5.00	0.2
Medicine Hat	43	2.0	387.00	1.5	13	0.8	200.00	0.7
Vancouver	130	6.2	1,452.00	5.8	72	4.2	1,000.00	3.6
Victoria	43	2.0	432.15	1.5	31	1.8	358.00	1.3
United States	129	6.1	1,472.00	5.9	122	7.2	1,699.70	6.1
Europe	4	0.2	130.00	0.5	4	0.2	65.00	0.2
Others	201	9.7	2,312.27	9.1	454	26.8	6,727.91	24.0
Total	2,103	100	\$25,136.27	100	1,696	100	\$27,913.20	100

DONATIONS TO THE ALUMNI FUND, BY FACULTY, 1965-66, 1966-67, AND 1967-68

Faculty	Number of donations			Amount donated		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Agriculture	115	131	108	\$ 1,100.22	\$ 1,322.50	\$ 1,612.50
Arts	269	331	196	2,970.05	4,003.80	2,943.50
Business Administration and Commerce	87	103	74	894.05	1,069.00	1,043.00
Dentistry	93	119	91	946.30	1,315.50	1,392.50
Dental Hygiene	1	2	2	5.00	10.00	10.00
Education	280	325	270	2,396.60	2,690.15	3,069.00
Engineering	321	375	251	3,643.55	4,464.55	3,792.70
Graduate Studies	18	27	26	159.30	279.00	373.50
Honorary	5	5	15	90.15	75.00	1,130.00
Household Economics	76	105	74	696.93	1,049.80	993.00
Law	75	87	79	1,320.87	1,655.50	2,639.50
Medicine	188	214	191	2,559.15	3,032.65	4,708.50
Medical Laboratory Science	0	1	0	0.00	5.00	0.00
Nursing	78	114	75	546.52	768.00	670.50
Physical Education	8	13	7	80.00	82.50	46.00
Pharmacy	50	63	44	494.62	606.50	560.91
Rehabilitation Medicine	2	10	2	10.00	58.00	25.00
Science	173	208	167	1,913.07	2,158.82	2,376.09
St. Stephens College	1	2	3	5.00	15.00	10.00
Faculty unstated, Friends, Complimentary	97	29	21	1,006.38	475.00	517.00
Total	1,937	2,264	1,696	\$20,837.76	\$25,136.27	\$27,913.20

Annual meeting highlights

The Alumni Association held its 29th Annual Meeting on the University campus on June 1, 1968, with the President, His Honour Judge B. C. WHITTAKER, LLB '36, presiding. Officers present at the meeting included: F. P. GALBRAITH, LLD '59, Chancellor of the University; JOHN E. BRADLEY, MD '41, Chairman of the Board of Governors; GEORGE ROSS, BSc '38, Past President; ALEX G. MARKLE, BA '48, BJ, BEd '62, MEd '65, Executive Secretary; D. C. RITCHIE, MD '41, Vice-President; ALEX D. CAIRNS, BA '38, Honorary Secretary and Registrar of The University of Alberta.

Delegates attending included: C. LES USHER, BSc (Ag) '49, Agriculture; ARTHUR J. ANDERSON, BSc (Pharm) '42, Pharmacy; JAMES W. BEAMES, BA '52, LLB '53, Red Deer Branch; WILLIAM BOUVIER, BEd '66, Grande Prairie Branch; DON C. BRINTON, BSc (Ag) '51, Saskatoon Branch; W. A. D. BURNS, BA '51, Arts; STANLEY C. T. CLARKE, BA '37, MA '40, MEd '45, EDD, Education; GEORGE F. S. DAVIS, BSc (Eng) '49, Ottawa Branch; CAL J. EDWARDH, BSc '54, DDS '56, Dentistry; LEE S. FAIRBANKS, BEd '54, MA '66, Physical Education; CON A. KOSOWAN, BA '50, LLB '51, Law; EV. R. McCRIMMON, BSc '51, Toronto Branch; Miss EVANGELINE MacDONALD, BSc (HEC) '57, BEd '59, Home Economics; Mrs. SHEILA McLAGGAN, BSc (HEC) '49, Home Economics; ALLAN F. McQUARRIE, BSc '41, Victoria Branch; B. MICHALYSHYN, MD '42, Medicine; Mrs. ENID MUNFORD, BA '48, Montreal Branch; Mrs. MARGARET PARSONS, BA '34, Alumni Association Representative on the Senate; Miss ELISABETH SCHMIDT, BEd '61, Varsity Christian Fellowship; Mrs. JOAN SHIMIZU, Dip Nurs '57, Nursing;

DONATIONS TO THE ALUMNI FUND, BY CLASS YEAR, 1965-66, 1966-67, AND 1967-68

Class year	Number of donations			Amount donated		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1908	1	0	2	\$ 25.15	\$ 0.00	\$ 70.00
1912	1	3	1	10.00	30.00	25.00
1913	2	1	0	40.00	50.00	0.00
1914	3	5	3	45.00	45.00	40.00
1915	1	6	1	20.00	60.00	10.00
1916	6	6	2	155.00	160.00	15.00
1917	1	0	0	10.00	0.00	0.00
1918	3	7	4	77.00	456.50	154.50
1919	1	5	4	25.00	69.50	57.50
1920	13	19	10	230.00	210.15	155.00
1921	6	13	3	70.15	120.50	135.00
1922	12	18	17	106.00	148.50	361.50
1923	6	11	5	85.15	157.00	190.00
1924	16	16	14	155.52	150.50	250.50
1925	18	19	16	183.00	186.50	335.00
1926	14	14	13	152.08	155.00	258.00
1927	28	26	18	571.25	618.00	725.00
1928	22	19	13	189.15	255.00	327.50
1929	18	21	16	235.30	325.00	553.00
1930	22	31	19	439.50	405.50	427.00
1931	30	25	25	375.52	280.50	512.50
1932	29	37	24	311.60	393.50	335.00
1933	26	33	25	357.23	680.00	490.00
1934	20	31	23	208.15	394.00	350.00
1935	28	32	31	314.50	504.50	479.50
1936	30	32	21	336.65	273.00	445.00
1937	42	45	25	672.65	647.50	442.50
1938	35	49	33	403.50	502.15	778.50
1939	46	52	41	436.15	557.00	637.00
1940	38	52	32	353.45	624.50	405.50
1941	50	55	47	567.95	591.50	813.00
1942	44	57	38	529.65	690.15	859.00
1943	31	51	38	437.50	986.00	992.50
1944	36	46	34	492.65	480.00	636.00
1945	25	24	27	294.50	254.50	549.00
1946	42	51	40	538.80	674.00	641.00
1947	41	45	35	454.22	522.50	577.00
1948	61	68	47	629.50	806.50	728.50
1949	89	96	72	915.80	1,042.00	1,130.00
1950	84	88	59	809.80	863.00	805.20
1951	62	64	49	610.10	704.50	832.00
1952	53	71	48	548.15	642.00	781.00
1953	58	65	49	660.15	761.50	993.00
1954	41	45	48	299.25	433.00	588.50
1955	46	54	40	459.25	463.50	982.50
1956	51	68	51	452.00	657.65	691.50
1957	48	52	47	372.73	408.00	553.50
1958	44	51	43	354.65	501.65	437.50
1959	62	74	51	621.30	652.00	769.00
1960	51	49	36	464.15	454.30	365.50
1961	52	78	37	490.45	635.32	357.50
1962	63	70	67	585.12	597.00	734.41
1963	78	74	46	676.15	615.50	473.00
1964	67	75	49	629.65	622.50	660.50
1965	46	58	44	390.25	434.40	485.09
1966	0	78	60	0.00	712.00	661.00
1967	0	0	30	0.00	0.00	241.50
Year un stated	94	29	23	960.39	472.00	610.00

and MISS MARIE WEIR, BA '47, Vancouver Branch.

WALTER H. JOHNS, President of The University of Alberta, welcomed the delegates. Judge Whittaker announced that Dr. Ritchie, current Vice-President of the Alumni Association, would assume the presidency for 1968-69, and that Mr. Usher would be Vice-President for that year.

Judge Whittaker reported on the progress and highlights of alumni programming during the past year, and Mr. Markle presented a brief report outlining the major undertakings of the central office in 1967-68 and reviewed the financial statement for that year. Progress reports of the various branches and faculty associations represented at the council meeting were read and filed with the Executive Secretary.

The Alumni Fund Trustees Committee recommended that a capital gift of \$20,000, from the Alumni Golden Anniversary Fund and the accumulated surpluses of the Association, be made to the University, and also recommended that a request be made to the provincial government that the amount be matched. The recommendations were approved.

Some revisions to the original terms of reference of the Alumni Golden Jubilee Awards were announced. It was decided that the choice of recipient of the award would be unanimous; that persons belonging to the Universities Commission or any similar body, and members of the academic or administrative staff of the University, should not be eligible for the award.

The Alumni Golden Jubilee Award for 1968 was presented to John E. Bradley, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University. Dr. Bradley spoke to the meeting, expressing the appreciation of the Board of Governors for the long-time contribution made by the alumni to the University.

The Burgess Alumni Trophy for the best all-round alumni branch in 1967-68 was presented by Dr. Ritchie to Allan F. McQuarrie, 1967-68 Vice-President of the Victoria Branch.



John E. Bradley, MD '41 (left), Chairman of the Board of Governors, received this year's Alumni Golden Jubilee Award. D. C. Ritchie, MD '41, President of the Alumni Association, presented the award at Spring Convocation.



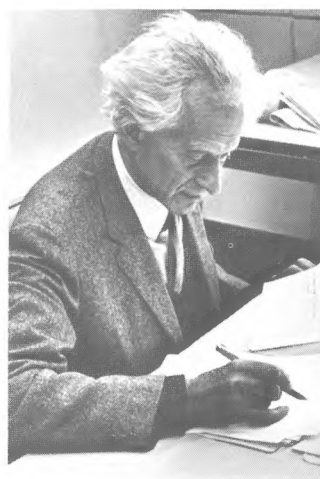
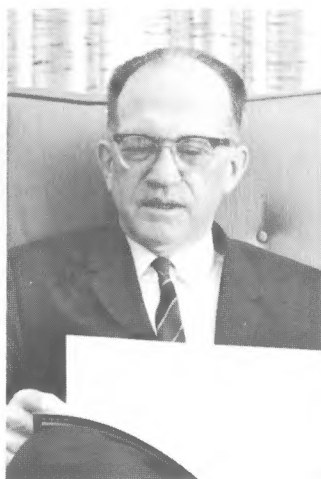
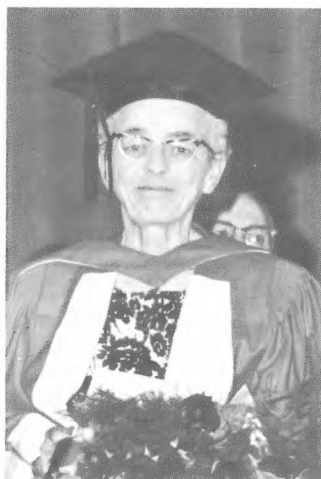
Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, best known as Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East during the 1950's and now Canadian representative to the disarmament commission in Geneva, giving the Convocation Address, June 4.

'Servants of man' honored

The accomplishments of eight men and a woman were recognized by the University and the Alumni Association at the regular Spring and Fall Convocations in June and November. Eight of the nine were present at the invitation of the Senate to be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. To the ninth the Alumni Association presented its Golden Jubilee Award. About 200 honorary degrees have been given since the

University was established—to scientists, statesmen, men of letters, community leaders, churchmen, and, particularly, to educators.

Two alumni receiving honorary degrees in June were Barbara McLaren, BSc '30 (left), Dean of the Faculty of Food Sciences, University of Toronto, and R. W. B. Jackson, Director of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. In November, honorary degrees were given to Herbert Frohlich, of Liverpool, a Distinguished Visitor at the Theoretical Physics Institute of the University, and Judge John E. Read of Ottawa, the only Canadian who has sat on the two world courts—the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations and the International Court of Justice of the United Nations.



F. P. Galbraith, LLD '59 (left), Chancellor, with W. H. Johns, BA '24, MA '27, BEd '30, PhD, Deputy Minister of Education for Alberta, and first Chairman of the Universities Commission; he was given an LLD in June.

Walter H. Johns, (left), President of the University, with two recipients of honorary degrees at Spring Convocation in June, Cecil E. Hall, Professor of Biophysics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a pioneer in electron microscopy, and Charles H. Grant, Edmonton pioneer, lawyer, and a founder of the Alberta Motor Association.





The old residences—Athabasca (brand new, above), Assiniboia, and Pembina—are being put to new uses. Assiniboia houses English, Psychology, and parts of Sociology, Anthropology, and Zoology. Athabasca houses parts of the Departments of Art and Entomology, and serves as a residence hall for foreign students. Pembina is now a residence for graduate and foreign women students.

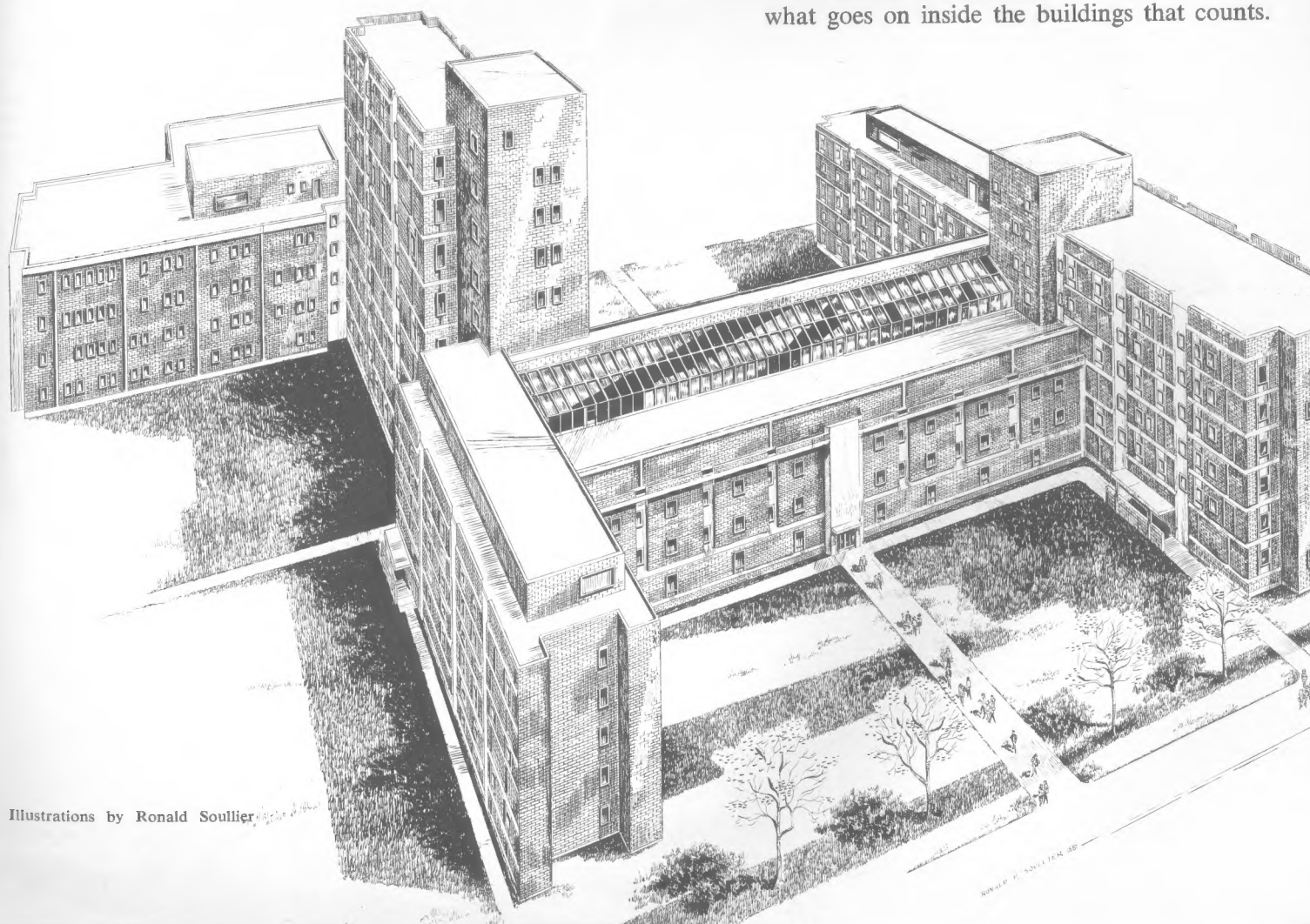
The Biological Sciences Centre (below), on Saskatchewan Drive at 114 Street, is due for completion during 1969. It will house the Departments of Botany, Genetics, Microbiology, Psychology, and Zoology. It will cost \$20,700,000.

The campus today

When Athabasca Hall was built in the middle of not very much, a student population of over 15,000, with 3,000 full-time and 4,000 part-time staff, and enough offices, laboratories and classrooms to house them all, was neither imagined nor imaginable.

The campus now is changing so rapidly that even those who live and work here are continually mystified by the appearance of ditches where there should be roads, and whole new buildings outside windows through which one had not recently looked.

A tour of the campus may be an appropriate way to begin this Diamond Jubilee Review. On the pages that follow are pictures of some of the major buildings, particularly the new ones. We present them a bit apologetically; at a university it is what goes on inside the buildings that counts.



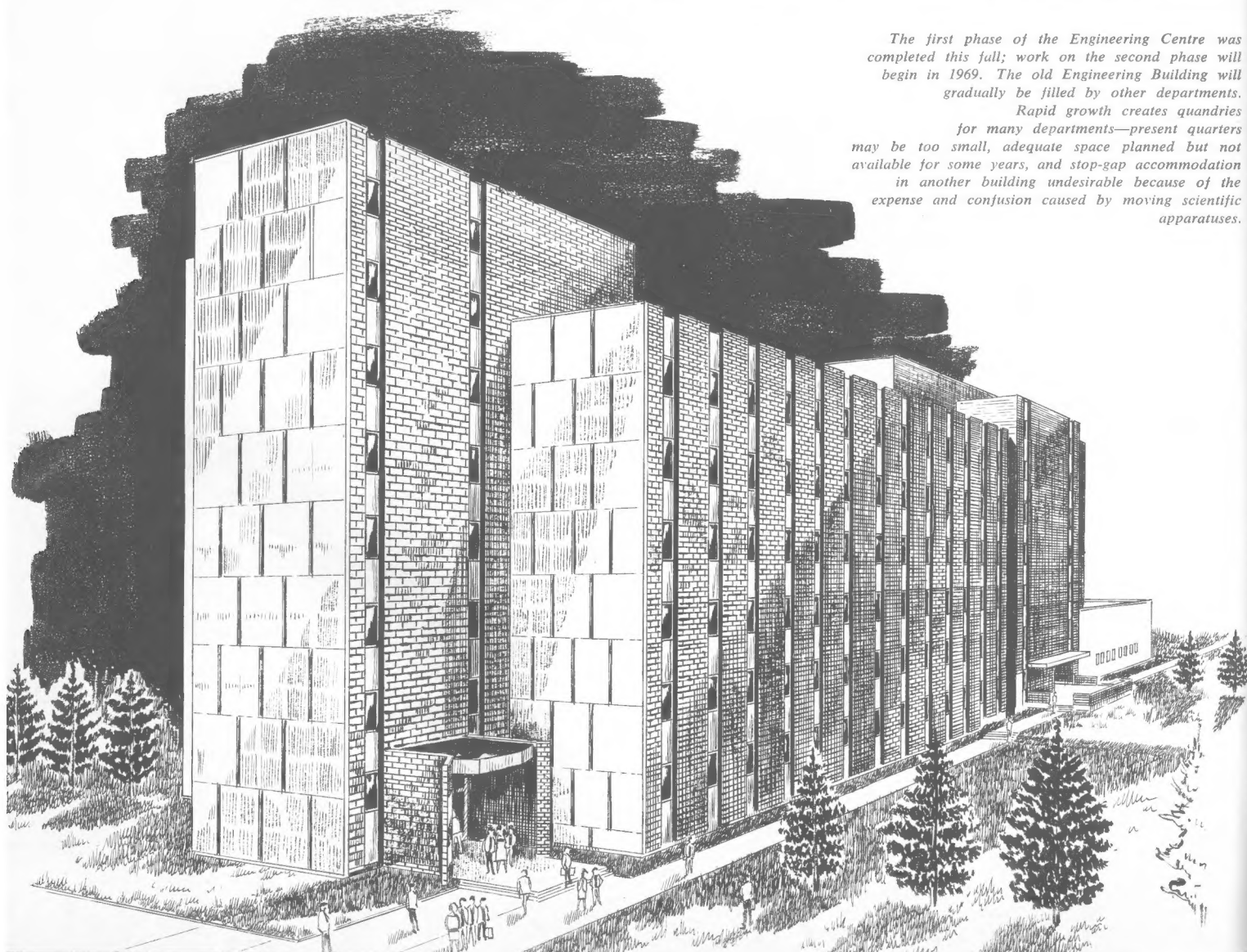
Illustrations by Ronald Soullier

The Clinical Sciences Building is the first component of the University's Health Sciences Centre. This \$6,953,000 building provides patient care, teaching, and research facilities for the Faculty of Medicine and the School of Nursing. Other health sciences will receive much-needed space in adjacent buildings, as they are built. This photograph, looking southeast from 87 Avenue and 114 Street, shows the Clinical Sciences Building and some of its neighbours, the Research Council of Alberta (left foreground), the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health (right centre), The University of Alberta Hospital (left, middle distance), two apartment buildings, and 133 parked cars.



The first phase of the Engineering Centre was completed this fall; work on the second phase will begin in 1969. The old Engineering Building will gradually be filled by other departments.

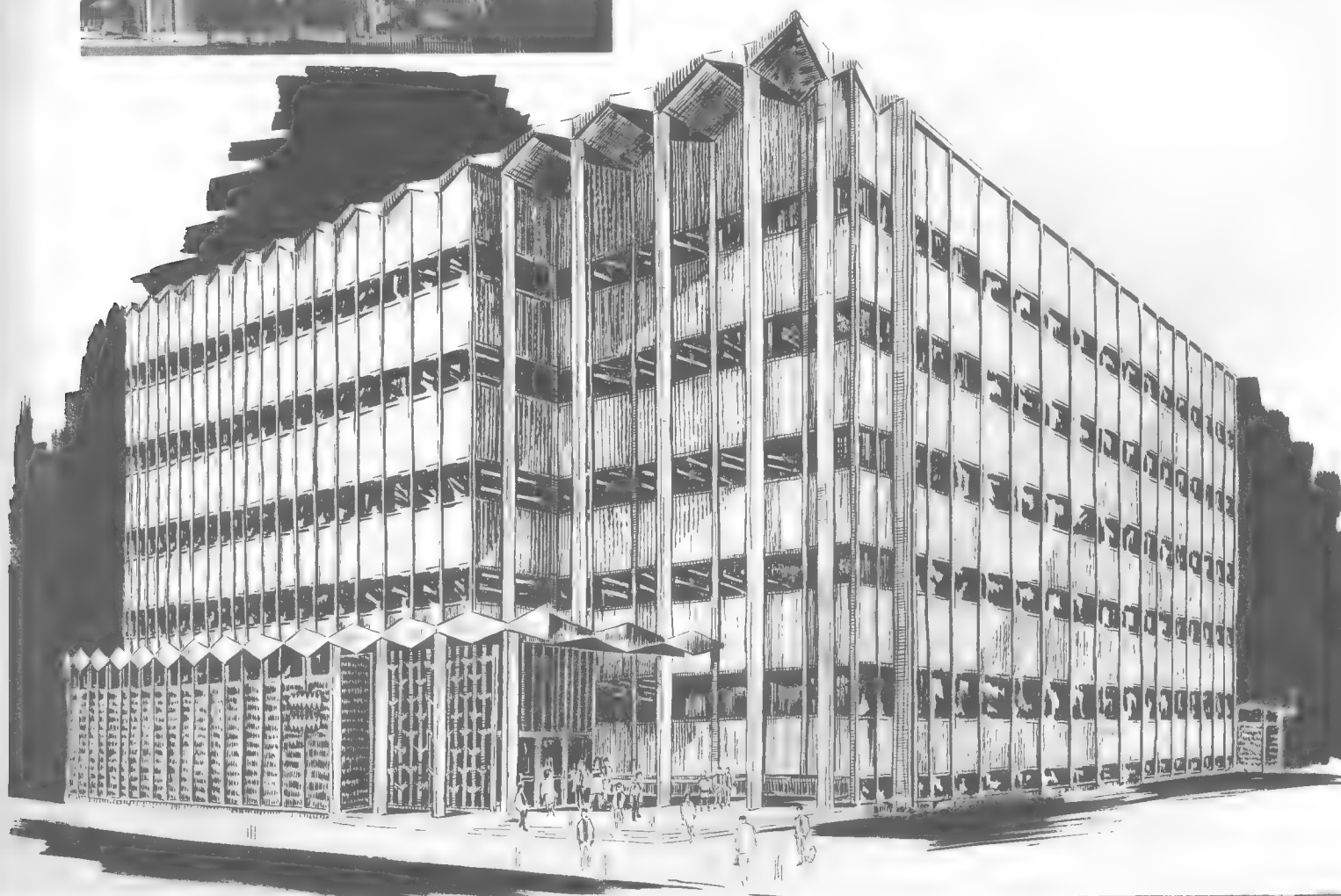
Rapid growth creates quandaries for many departments—present quarters may be too small, adequate space planned but not available for some years, and stop-gap accommodation in another building undesirable because of the expense and confusion caused by moving scientific apparatuses.



The old Students' Union Building has been renovated, renamed University Hall, and is now the headquarters of the President and his staff, the Faculty of Graduate Studies, and other offices. Several well-equipped meeting rooms resulted from the renovations, including the General Faculty Council room (at right). It seats 92 around a horseshoe, and is equipped with an amplification system and other aids.

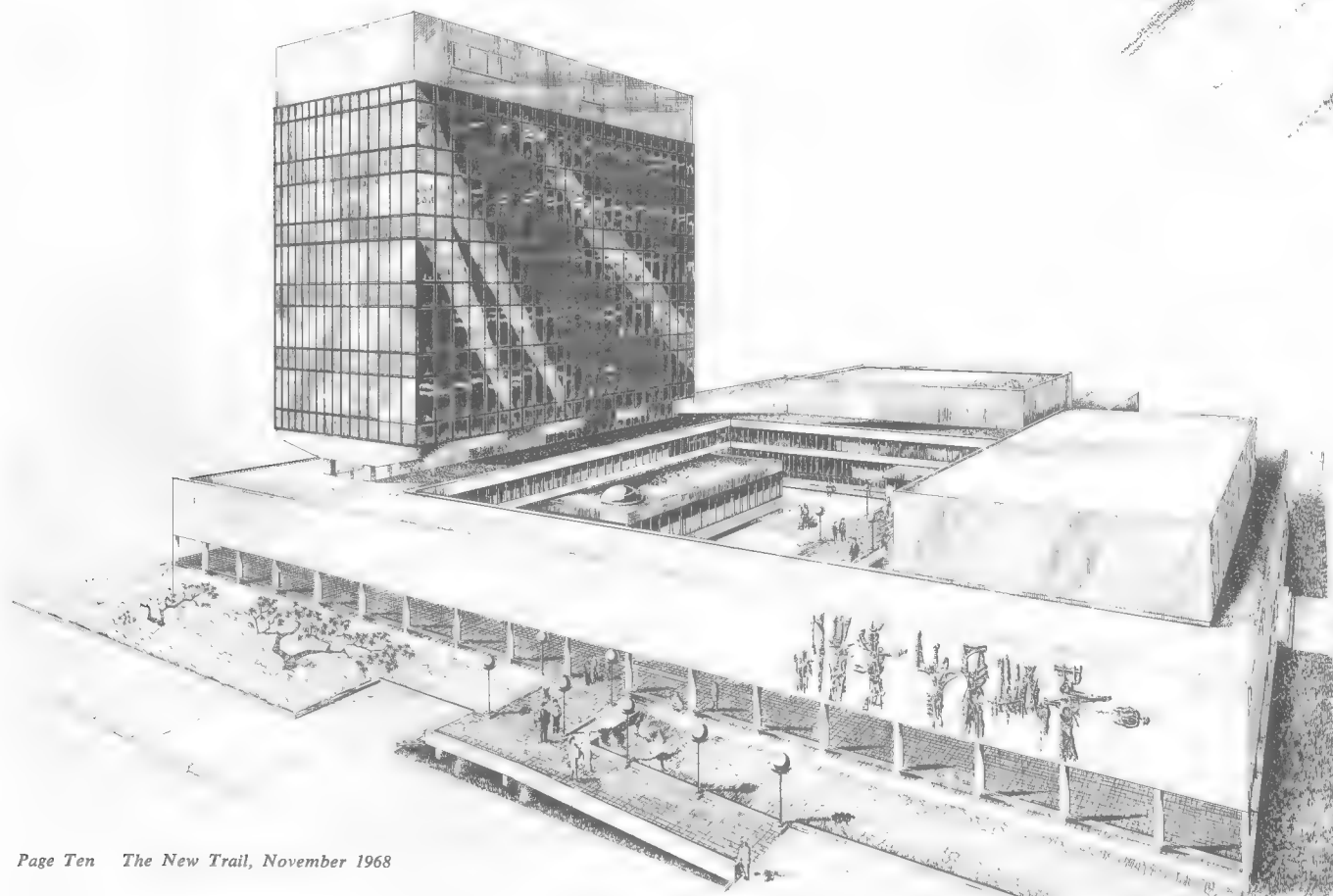


Work began October 15, 1968, on the north wing addition to Cameron Library. The five-storey building, located where North Lab stood for many years, will cost \$995,679, and provide 52,000 square feet of usable space. The extension will increase the Cameron Library's capacity by about 40 per cent. A similar wing will be built later to the south, where the South Lab now stands.





Construction of the Students' Union Building (below) was organized and financed by the students themselves. It is regarded as one of the best student centres in North America, combining social and recreational facilities with a number of student-related services: University Bookstore, Student Counselling Services, Canada Manpower Student Placement Office, cafeterias, offices of the Alumni Association, and others. Corridor lounge (above) captures maximum amount of winter sun.

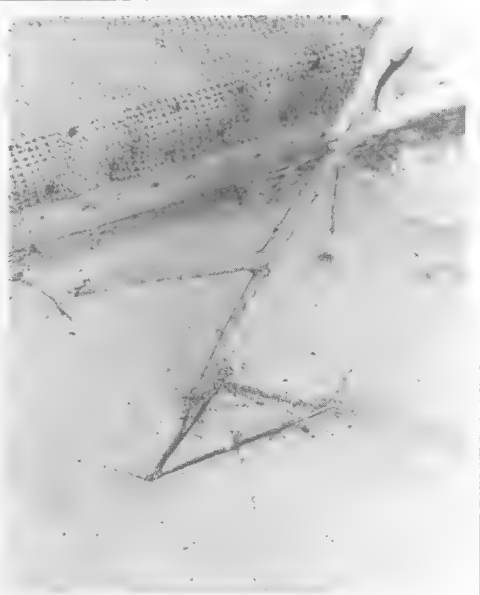




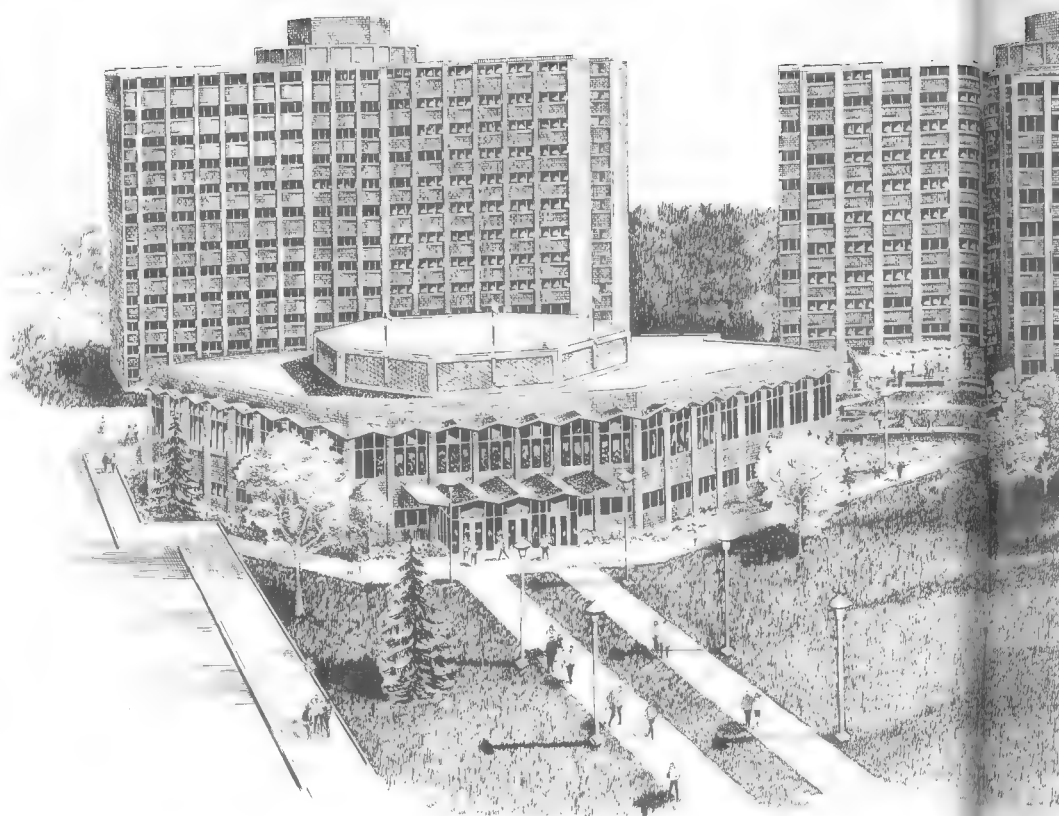
The Education Building was opened in 1963. Five and a half years later the \$4,500,000 building is too small for the staff and student population of this rapidly growing faculty. The central tower (it was the University's first "high-rise") contains offices, the low wings classrooms, and adjoining them a gymnasium (far left), and a library (hidden behind the tower).

The Henry Marshall Tory Building (below), named for the University's first president, was opened in the autumn of 1966. It houses the Departments of Anthropology, Economics, History, Geography, Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology, and the Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce. The modernistic white stone structure at the far right contains four lecture theatres, and is connected to the main building by a short tunnel. The Building is located at the corner of Saskatchewan Drive and 112 Street; it's tower has become a landmark, visible from many parts of the city.





Visitors to the University can still find touches of the "old campus" among the new buildings and the bustle. One of these is on the sidewalk of the house at No. 7, University Campus, occupied by the late Ernest W. Sheldon (for many years Professor and Head of Mathematics) where the Pythagorean theorem, with Euclid's proof, is described in the concrete. Only a few of the old houses are still used as residences by staff members; Dr. Sheldon's served this year as the offices of Bittorf Pinckston Planning Consultants, the firm retained by the University to advise on the North Garneau development; it is now the home of the Radio and Television Department.



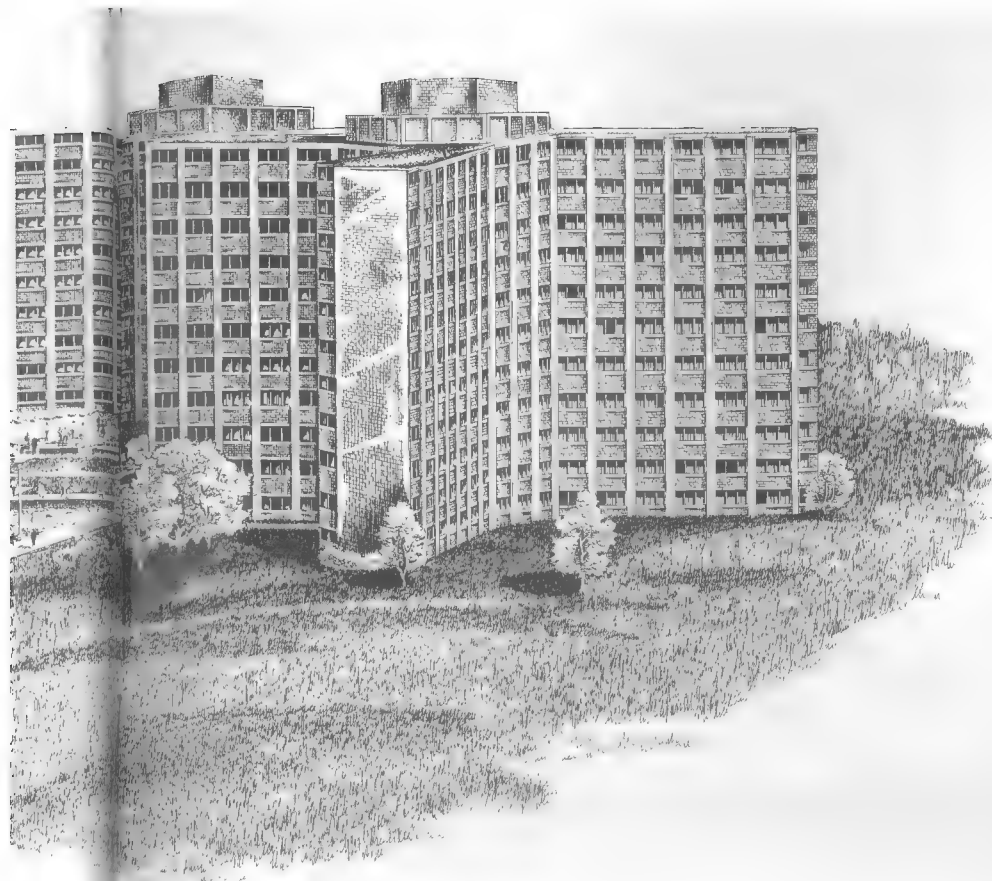
About 1,800 students are housed in the Lister Hall residences, Anthony Henday Hall for men (above left), Henry Kelsey Hall for women (right), and Alexander Mackenzie Hall for both (centre). Lister Hall, the octagonal central building, contains dining room, snack bar, and lounges. Michener Park (below), the residential development for married students at the south end of the University Farm, houses 299 families. Opened in the fall 1967, the Park comprises a number of row houses and maisonnettes around a central tower, Vanier

How does the development fit into the city plan?



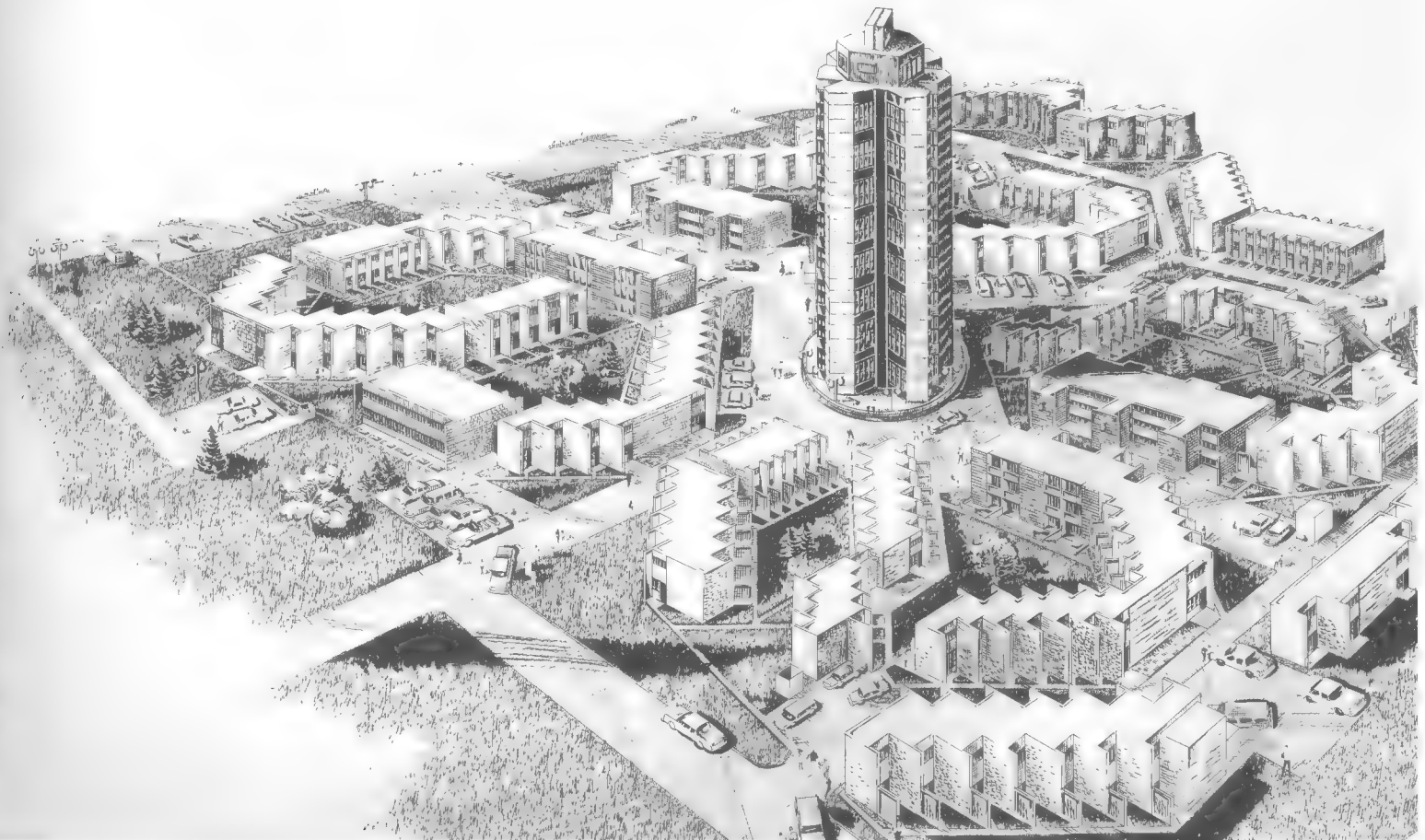
The decision to expand the campus eastward, into the North Garneau area, has met with occasional outbursts of anguish, both inside and outside the University. Even the anguished, however, have generally agreed that there is little alternative if facilities are to be provided for the growing numbers who want to attend college. Detailed planning has been underway for several months, a list of priorities has been arrived at (see Campaign Report, pages 32 and 33), and some of the houses removed. The Law Building will be one of the first erected, and work is expected to begin in the early spring. It will be not far from Larent Garneau's tree (above), planted near his farm home by the pioneer, community organizer, and amateur musician after whom the district is named.





The General Services Building may not have a very good label, but it has three very good purposes. It provides warehouse space for the vast amounts of materiel required to keep the University operating. It brings together in one building the service and maintenance departments. It provides temporary accommodation for departments whose old quarters are too small, and whose new quarters are not yet built. The building was opened this fall; it cost \$2,700,000.

House. As the segment of the student population entering graduate school grows, so does the number of married students. The shortage of academic staff makes the University increasingly dependent upon graduate students as instructors and demonstrators in junior courses; it is thus essential that the best of them be attracted to this university. These factors, and the shortage of housing in Edmonton, led the University to provide one of the first married student housing developments in Canada.





Above, Dr. Wyman (Vice-President, Academic), Dr. Smith (Chief Justice of Alberta), Dr. Manning (the Premier), and Dr. Thant
Below, Dr. Thant, and the Chancellor, Dr. Galbraith



"Sixty years is a very respectable period in a country such as ours. The record which this University has amassed in that period is impressive. Your graduates have gained renown throughout the world. The research and scholarly work in which you are engaged is of a high order. You have good reason to celebrate your accomplishments on this the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of The University of Alberta."

Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
at the Diamond Jubilee Convocation

What would you say if I sang out of tune?
Below, Dr. MacEwan (the Lieutenant Gov-



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Sixtieth birthday party!

The University celebrated its sixtieth anniversary with a special Diamond Jubilee Convocation, May 13. The degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, was conferred upon His Excellency U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, and Dr. W. G. Schneider, President of the National Research Council of Canada.

Later that day, Dr. Thant addressed the University Public Forum. The theatre of the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium and a large closed-circuit television area in the basement were filled for both events, and parts of the Convocation and Forum were on national television.

Dr. Max Wyman, Vice-President, Academic, was chairman of the committee organizing the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

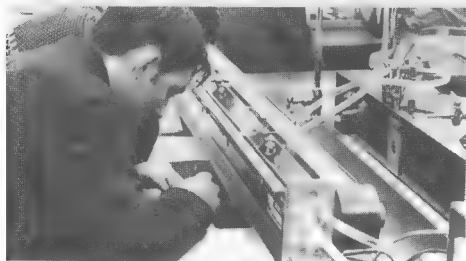
The University has published the texts of the three principal addresses—Dr. Thant's address to the University Public Forum, Dr. Trudeau's Convocation address, and "These Sixty Years," Dr. John's historical look at the University. Copies may be obtained (free of charge) from the Public Relations Office, telephone 432-4201.



Above, Dr. Schneider, Dr. Trudeau, and Dr. Johns (President of the University)

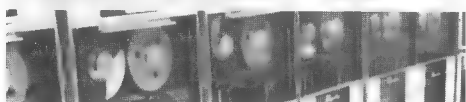
error), Dr. Galbraith, Dr. Johns, Dr. Trudeau, Dr. Schneider, Dr. Bradley (Chairman of the Board of Governors), Mr. Dantzer (Mayor of the City of Edmonton), Mr. Colborne (Minister of Public Works), and Dr. Tyndall (Vice-President for Finance and Administration), singing the national anthem





Are these really troubled times for universities, or are our newspapers and national magazines exercising their penchant for the portentous? What is the situation at The University of Alberta?

The quotations that follow—from various members of the University community—may provide a glimpse into the state of affairs at The University of Alberta as it passes into its seventh decade.



The University in 1968



I believe the evils of scholasticism are endemic in intellectual communities and have been particularly rampant in many places and many times since the Renaissance. They have appeared at Oxford and Cambridge in recent centuries; they have been prevalent in the great French and German universities, and they can appear in our universities and colleges today. Presidents, who are often regarded by professional scientists and scholars as mere academic dropouts, occasionally dare to risk their necks by such heretical statements, but since they are seldom heard, they remain relatively safe. If they are seldom heard, they are even more seldom heeded. As Samuel Johnson put it, "It is too common for those who have been bred to the scholastic profession . . . to disregard every other qualification."

The danger to which I refer is that research may become a fanatical pursuit in which the natural curiosity of man about nature, animate or inanimate, about man and society, becomes an end in itself and is extended more and more widely until it overwhelms us. Lord Platt, in delivering the Harveian Oration to the Royal College of Physicians in London, England, on October 18th, 1967, referred to two types of research—ideas research, which is the true search for knowledge, and that other kind which he described as "occupational therapy for university professors." Distinguishing between the

two is not easy, but we should make every effort to do so with the objective of supporting the one generously and discouraging the other. I feel this responsibility must be undertaken seriously and even prayerfully by all who are in a position to establish and administer research budgets in universities, scientific councils, or industry.

What is the solution? I am aware of the esteem in which scientists hold fundamental research as compared with what they call "applied research." The former is pure and commendable and the latter is fit only for "the hardware boys"—those whose main concern is with the nuts and bolts of technology. The former feel most at ease when they are talking and arguing with one another and too few will concern themselves with practical applications. More serious still, they assume too little responsibility for the social and economic consequences of their professional work. As always, there have been and are notable exceptions—men who converse directly with the technologists and with industrial researchers (we have several on our own campus), but they need to be encouraged to do more along these lines. There have also been notable examples of our most brilliant scientists demonstrating their concern with the social consequences of their work. . . .

Sociology, too, is developing apace,

and following the familiar path to more and more research, concentrating on techniques, utilizing computers, abandoning the teaching of undergraduates in order to concentrate on supervising graduate students, or leaving the academic world entirely. . . . Man in society may still be the objective of their study, but the scientific paraphernalia overwhelms, or at least obscures the subject, and the learned articles in learned journals are enough to frighten any acolytes except those who have been conditioned by rigorous indoctrination. . . .

The tragedy of it all is that many students who might have found inspiration and delight, increased wisdom and balm for their souls, in Vergil, Shakespeare, or Milton, are condemned to count syllables, identify allusions, and trace influences, until they turn away in weariness and boredom. The great classic works of literature have been preserved down through the years as "humanities"—as the greatest productions of the human spirit through which one generation calls down through the years to another, yet too many of our scholars use them as anvils on which to forge graduate theses or journal articles on the use of synonyms in King Lear or the reliability of Gibbon's assessment of the Emperor Clovis' wars against the Burgundians. The passion for adding to knowledge is enormous, but little concern is shown for adding to wisdom. That was the charge against the scholastics; that is what we must guard against today.

Walter H. Johns, May 17, 1968

University life is a springboard into adulthood. In total, it is a liberating process intended to produce a person educated to personal initiative, rationality, and adaptability, who is capable of self-realization and of contributing to the improvement of society.

In the modern university this liberating process is sometimes impeded by a variety of conditions which create stress in students. One such direct stress in the lives of students is the increased pressure for maximum academic performance. Today's university student has been worked hard, often overworked, since elementary school. Now he finds himself in a situation where the competition is even greater and the standards of proof substantially higher. Moreover, he is sometimes disappointed with the conditions under which he must labor, and with the discovery that intellectual endeavor can be lonely, tedious work and that its rewards are not immediately obvious.

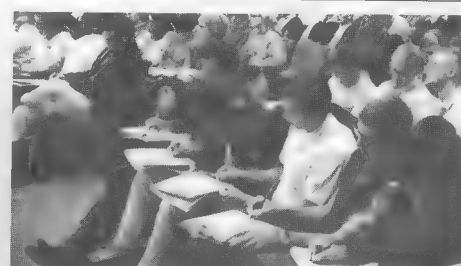
Still another direct stress imposed on students is a seeming neglect by staff members of the university. Many students, particularly freshmen and sophomores on our larger campuses, are deprived of any but the most superficial contact with the more distinguished members of staff. The withdrawal of many of the better-known members of the staff from intimate teaching relationships with undergraduate students has become quite apparent. In fact, it seems to have become the ultimate fringe benefit for some professors. A lack of contact with staff members of national and international renown deprives the student of the opportunity to identify with the values of such people and to share the wisdom of other generations. Moreover, it is precisely this kind of milieu—one in which he can live and interact with distinguished and stimulating people, and be traced as an equal—that most students expect when entering university.

At least some of the venom that characterizes the behavior of some students must be seen as a response to their obvious disappointment in not having these reasonable expectations met.

Another important indirect, but real, stress in the lives of students is living in an affluent society which has so far failed to recognize the need to define meaningful life goals. Affluence without tradition, without a sense of responsibility, and without a social purpose tends to produce people who live in a state of boredom and despair. As the pressures which forced other generations to struggle for economic security have diminished, the younger members of our affluent society have been deprived of a major purpose in life. This purpose has not been replaced.

Furthermore, today's students have other reasons to be skeptical of their future. Not only have they grown up with the constant possibility of nuclear war hanging over their heads, but they must also anticipate living in a world in which everyone will be forced to accommodate to a rate of social change that is unpredictable. Young people recognize that over-population, technological change, and political instability will have major implications in their future life, but are far from certain what these implications will be. They see no way of planning for a life that will be different but is presently, at least, vaguely defined.

Like most everyone else they are searching for a meaningful philosophy of life. No subject is of greater interest, no topic is more popular in their





bull-sessions, and no subject receives less attention in classwork and extra-curricular activities of the typical institution of higher learning.

Although there is wide individual and institutional variation in the stresses imposed upon students, there seems to be a common denominator in the way in which they adapt to them. Most remain convinced that hard work and good academic performance will ensure a happy future and are satisfied with conformity. A small, but increasing, minority become alienated from the university and pursue their search for release from stress by withdrawing from the main stream of life and experimenting with new aesthetic forms and drugs. Finally, there is a group who favor adaptation by activism. Within this group there are those who seek release from the stress of life through established channels of communication and demonstration as opposed to those who perform acts of civil disobedience. The difference between the two methods of protest is far more than one of degree. It is a difference in basic philosophy. One accepts legality; the other disregards it. One holds that the end justifies the means; the other rejects this view.

Dissent or activism should be considered in relation to social change. . . . It is the temper of the times to question authority in all its traditional manifestations be it parents, the church, the university, or the printed page. Freedom to question and express dissent should be fostered, not repressed. This is in harmony with the basic purpose of a university—the search for truth. The only limitation should be the Justinian criterion which limits the freedom of the individual at the point when that freedom begins to interfere with the freedom of other people.

The University of Alberta community has been a leader in attempting to alleviate and solve problems of student stress, aid adaptation, and accommodate student protest. For example, through its counselling and allied services it endeavors to help students clarify the nature of stress in their lives and to discriminate between real and unreal grievances. Students have also been given a stronger voice in University government through representation on major policy and planning committees.

Modifications in the academic year, examination procedures, grading system, and teaching methods have been undertaken to reduce certain kinds of academic pressures. These modifications have

increasingly involved consultation with the student body. However, much more needs to be done and will be done in this area. Similarly, the nature and amount of the faculty's communication and personal contact with students, particularly freshmen and sophomores, are coming under careful scrutiny in a number of departments.

Walter H. Worth, September 12, 1968

Students used to spend a good deal of energy swallowing goldfish. They will get back to that sort of thing soon.

Manager, University district bank, September, 1968

When our parents—and even our older brothers and sisters—were at University they did pretty much as they were told. Things are a little different now. Students today no longer feel they must accept without question everything said by University officials. They want to have an effective voice in determining University policy.

Marilyn Pilkington, July, 1968

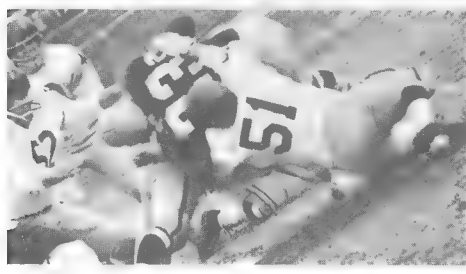
In a year that has been marked by violence and anarchy on many campuses, I feel that The University of Alberta should take some pride in the relative harmony that exists between the administration and the students. We in The University of Alberta, Governors, faculty, administrative officers, and students, cherish the concept of a just and humane society and seek to ensure it in our University. Despite a constant barrage of criticism from a highly vocal element of the student population, we feel that our administrative structure achieves at least part of this goal. We recognize the possibility of incidents on our campus similar to the recent outrages perpetrated at Columbia University. There is hostility and the spirit of rebellion here but our hope is to confine any confrontation to the discussion table, and to settle any problems which may arise by dignified exchange of ideas rather than by the use of force.

Walter H. Johns, November, 1968

Campus politics were enlivened and to some extent, embittered, by the activities of the local group of "Students for a Democratic University." Their tactics and stated objectives were the same as those made familiar by their counterparts elsewhere.

Aylmer A. Ryan, September, 1968

Last Friday I wandered into the SDU-SCM teach-in on manipulation and student council and witnessed yet another



example of the animalism of campus radicals. . . .

Now don't get me wrong, or anything, because I back freedom of dress all the way; but freedom to look like a boor does not mean freedom to act like one. . . .

SDU has been the focus of dissent around this University for the last year, but I seriously question its usefulness if it maintains its present stance towards logical discussion. SDU has always claimed for itself the rational banner, but I would not like to put that claim to the test in a meeting with the faculty, administration, or government.

The sort of discussion we saw last Friday only polarizes positions and drives the University community farther apart. Because so much of the power is vested in the faculty and administration, and because they are not about to capitulate to total student control, it is obvious we are going to have to communicate and co-operate with these groups to make changes around here.

SDU is splitting the student body and, no doubt, alienating the faculty. What we need is a responsible approach.

Brian Campbell, November 13, 1968

If we forget about student power, student riots, revolution, etc., for a minute, the material problems confronting the University are apparent.

The University is growing in size. The freshman enrolment is expected to hit 3,500. There is an increase in graduate students, in faculty and in University staff.

Consequently, there is need for more buildings, more space to locate these buildings. The proposed expansion into north Garneau area is a long range program and there still has been no definite commitment as to how much will be used and what will be built.

Administrators, however, before plunging headlong into the thick of it should look back at what has happened on campus in the past. They should take a long hard look at the Students' Union Building which is just two years old. Already, the cafeteria is too small. Students wanting to bring lunch from home and eat with friends in the cafeteria are finding there just isn't enough space in the place.

These students are overflowing into the lounges and to the various offices on the second floor. Some even move into the theatre. Assuming that the frosh register in bulk again next year, there will be no place to put the great majority of students during the meal times.

Had the campus bosses not relented

and decided to let Tuck Shop stay, the food problem at this University right now would be overwhelming and the cafeteria could not possibly accommodate more than a small portion of them. It is too bad they did not foresee such a problem two years ago when they changed Hot Caf into the Boreal Institute.

The campus hasn't been the same without Hot Caf and its intellectual atmosphere, and those who purchased meals there were shoved into the Students' Union Building (which can't handle them).

The problem becomes more acute when we consider the parking problem. Garneau has only so much land. If buildings are erected, the newly-created parking lots will have to go. And there isn't enough space to park cars already. Possibly a cross-town rapid transit system could alleviate the situation.

Or maybe we should do as one Japanese city did. That city refused to let anyone purchase a car unless he could prove he had a place to park it.

The cycle goes on and on. More people, need for more space, need for more buildings, need for more faculty, need for more everything. . . .

But the campus planners should seriously study their past errors or we may be holding lectures on the football field.

Richard Vivone, September 20, 1968

The Government of Alberta allotment of \$99,000,000 for The University of Alberta for the period 1967-68 to 1971-72 stimulated interest in building priorities, and caused some concern over the government's decision to expand the maximum number of students on the present site to 21,000.

In a meeting with Bittorf Pinckston Planning Consultants, on January 24, 1968, the Academic Development Committee was informed that the addition of the North Garneau area to the University campus could make it possible for the present site to accommodate as many as 30,000 students.

The problem raised by the government's decision to extend the maximum limit of students at The University of Alberta's present campus to 21,000 raised the question of faculty quotas, and the Academic Development Committee agreed to recommend to the General Faculty Council that the University Planning Committee establish building priorities on the basis of the completed academic plan for a student body of 18,900; that quotas be set only by the faculty or school concerned, with the prior approval of



the General Faculty Council; that implementation of a quota will not be a factor in the University Planning Committee's assignment of building priorities; and that unrestricted growth will not imply unplanned growth. A letter was sent to all deans, directors, and department heads, explaining the situation for the present and the near future. An attached questionnaire regarding solutions has produced no unanimous agreement on any action that would give significant results.

Some consideration was given to the possibility of extending the University day, but it was concluded that such a measure would involve heavier teaching loads and aggravate rather than alleviate the space problem.

Report of the Academic Development Committee, September, 1968

Despite the long-range planning of academic facilities, traffic and parking control, and housing, the anticipated growth in total campus population, expected to reach 39,000 by 1975, will create new problems grave enough to make even the most far-reaching of our present plans inadequate. To offset, or at least alleviate, the crisis caused by the ratio of available space to space requirements, the University must continue its effort to maximize the utilization of available space by constant modification of the daily, weekly, and yearly schedules, adjustment of class sizes, and application of technology to instruction.

Walter H. Worth, June 5, 1968

Some departments continue to use inadequate space and the brief respite gained by the acquisition of the Henry Marshall Tory Building has been overshadowed by the steady increase in enrolment and the pressing need for increased facilities for the fine arts and language departments.

Douglas E. Smith, July, 1968

Enrolment in the faculty has continued at a relatively constant level over the last several years due to the necessity for restriction of registrations dictated by limited space. . . . The expansion of both the graduate and undergraduate programs has resulted in a severe space problem which will be temporarily alleviated by space released by the transfer of Chemical Engineering to a new building. Planning is proceeding for the incorporation of Pharmacy in the Health Sciences Centre.

M. J. Huston, July, 1968

Indeed, the matching of the outside support with space and equipment provided by the University is becoming the major obstacle to the proposal of certain highly commendable projects for development grants. The Department of Chemistry has plans for Institutes of Bio-active Chemistry and Hydro-carbon Research for which outside support cannot be sought until suitable space can be set aside in the Department. . . . There is much apprehension amongst departments in the Faculty regarding long-range building plans as the space at the north end of the campus becomes filled up and as information circulates about the limitations of funds and the building plans of other faculties.

D. M. Ross, July, 1968

Pre-eminent among these problems is that of library space over the next several years. The annual reports submitted by library department heads complain of crowding; what has been experienced in recent months is but the prefiguration of the squeeze to come. Immediate space problems have been intensified by the necessity of providing space within the library system for the School of Library Science. Though construction of the North Wing to the Cameron Library as originally planned will proceed, this is but a short-term solution since within months of occupancy the anticipated acceleration of acquisitions—or even the present rate—will have filled the new space with books. While there has been acceptance of the proposition that a great university must have millions of books, there has been less realism in the arithmetical calculation of the space needed annually to contain the volumes added. It may come to pass, if space is not forthcoming in the next few years in the quantity and locations satisfactory for a successful library operation, that all new books processed will immediately go into dead storage.

Bruce B. Peel, July, 1968

Impressive as are our accomplishments, and ambitious as our plans, we face formidable problems that must be solved before the accomplishments can be appreciated and the plans realized.

The first obstacle is, of course, finances. The current expenses of the University place a strain on its budget. Such a problem is not unique to The University of Alberta; education everywhere is expensive.

Second, the problem of crowding has taken on major proportions. It is estimated



that by 1975 the population on the greater campus area will have reached 30,000. It is likely that such a level of enrolment, with the attendant problems of housing and traffic control, could curtail the academic program of the University.

A third difficult area is the planning for post-secondary education in Alberta. The Universities Commission has done much in its first two years to provide a framework for the orderly growth of the province's three universities. . . . Yet there is still much to be done—there are many dark corners and many unanswered questions—and the problems of communication between the various institutional actors in this milieu have not been solved. These questions, all aspects of planning for growth, are urgent matters if the public is to be served well and economically by its educational system.

Despite the magnitude and immediacy of these and other problems, I am not pessimistic about the future. Every major institution has faced great obstacles and managed to survive and grow. Re-planning is occasionally necessary, but a change of plan is not defeat; indeed, it is sometimes beneficial. We have progressed and will continue to progress. I am confident that The University of Alberta—Governors, faculty, students, administration, alumni—will not allow physical or organizational problems to overcome its search for “whatsoever things are true.” . . .

The total enrolment at The University of Alberta has been steadily increasing, and this year (1967-68) stands at 13,057 with 1,537 graduate students. The growth of the Faculty of Graduate Studies is especially significant. Unrealistic as it may be, it is true that universities are frequently judged on the quality and size of their graduate schools, and our Faculty of Graduate Studies is one of the best in Canada. At the June, 1968, Convocation, 401 advanced degrees were awarded;

nearly 600 students are enrolled in Ph.D. programs or are provisional candidates. Indeed, although no official rating is available, I feel it fair to say that The University of Alberta ranks among the top five in Canada. Many of our faculties and academic departments have achieved a distinguished reputation throughout this country and the world. . . . For the year 1968-69 we expect about 14,400 students, with about 1,700 in Graduate Studies. A new Law Building and additions to other buildings will be started soon. Plans for buildings for the humanities, the fine arts, social sciences, chemistry, and additional libraries are on the drawing boards. The Departments of Bacteriology, Botany, Genetics, Zoology, and Microbiology expect to move into their new quarters in the Biological Sciences Building in the 1969-70 year. The contract for a Psychology wing to this complex has been let. Plans for construction in the North Garneau area, to be integrated with the rest of the campus, are extensive and ambitious. In addition to the construction of new buildings we foresee the enlargement of our faculty to match the increased enrolment of students, and the extension of our course offerings. . . .

The role of the university in society parallels society itself in its complexity, fluidity, and uncertainty. The traditional definition of the university is that it is essentially a group of people, who, by their special interests and talents, are dedicated to the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. That the advancement and dissemination of knowledge should be in the best interests of society is obvious. How to accomplish this aim is the great, many-sided problem facing all universities today, The University of Alberta no less than any other. The solution to the problem is expensive, in terms of both money and energy.

Walter H. Johns, November, 1968



The comments by Dr. Johns, President of the University, were made to the Convocation of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus (at which he was given an honorary degree) on May 17, 1968, and in his statement in the University's annual report, in November.

Dr. Worth, Vice-President for Campus Planning and Development, spoke at the Freshman Admission Ceremony, September 12, 1968, and at the Spring Convocation, June 5, 1968.

Miss Pilkington is President of the Students' Union. Mr. Campbell is a regular contributor to The Gateway. Mr. Vivone is Editor of The Gateway, and was writing in an editorial.

The Academic Development Committee is a committee of the General Faculty Council (the University's academic body), responsible for planning for future needs.

Several excerpts are taken from the annual reports of University officers: Mr. Ryan is Provost and Executive Assistant to the President; Dr. Smith is Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Dr. Huston is Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy; Dr. Ross is Dean of the Faculty of Science; and Mr. Peel is Librarian to the University.

"The people demand that knowledge shall not be the concern of the scholars alone. The uplifting of the whole people shall be its final goal," President Tory said, and for good measure added "it should never be forgotten."



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The early planners—Dr. Tory and Dr. Rutherford among them—conceived a picturebook campus designed for Edwardian academic life and a student body of, eventually, two or three thousand. The perspective above (looking north) was drawn in 1912, revised in 1915. It incorporates the then completed Arts Building, Pembina, Athabasca, and Assiniboia Halls, and St. Stephen's College. 87 Avenue is in the foreground.

Ground
propos
"5th A

He was speaking at the University's first Convocation and opening ceremonies, October 13, 1908. New universities, like the one at Edmonton, he said, "must be conducted in such a way as to relate them as closely as possible to the life of the people."

Classes had begun during September. There were 45 students and 5 professors, including the President. There was no campus, so classrooms had to be borrowed from two local public schools.

Two years before, the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the new province had authorized the establishment of a university. Two men—the Honourable A. C. Rutherford, Premier of Alberta, and Henry Marshall Tory, a mathematics professor from McGill—set about building a campus from 258 acres of spruce and poplar, a slough full of frogs, unlimited optimism, and a meager budget.

The autumn colors of these spruce and poplar—on the campus and in the river valley—appealed to Mrs. W. H. Alexander, whose husband was first professor of English. Dr. Alexander relayed the suggestion to a faculty meeting, and they passed it on to the Senate. On October

13, 1908, the Senate agreed that the colors should be "the beautiful and at the same time infrequent" combination of evergreen and gold. So that there would be no doubt about the direction the new university should take, they added that green was symbolic of "hope" and "optimism", and gold represented "the light of knowledge."

An auspicious main teaching building was planned in 1909, and in September of that year the sod was turned with great ceremony and the foundation dug. But the foundation was to remain unused for six years and eventually had to be blasted away when the time came to build what is now the Arts Building.

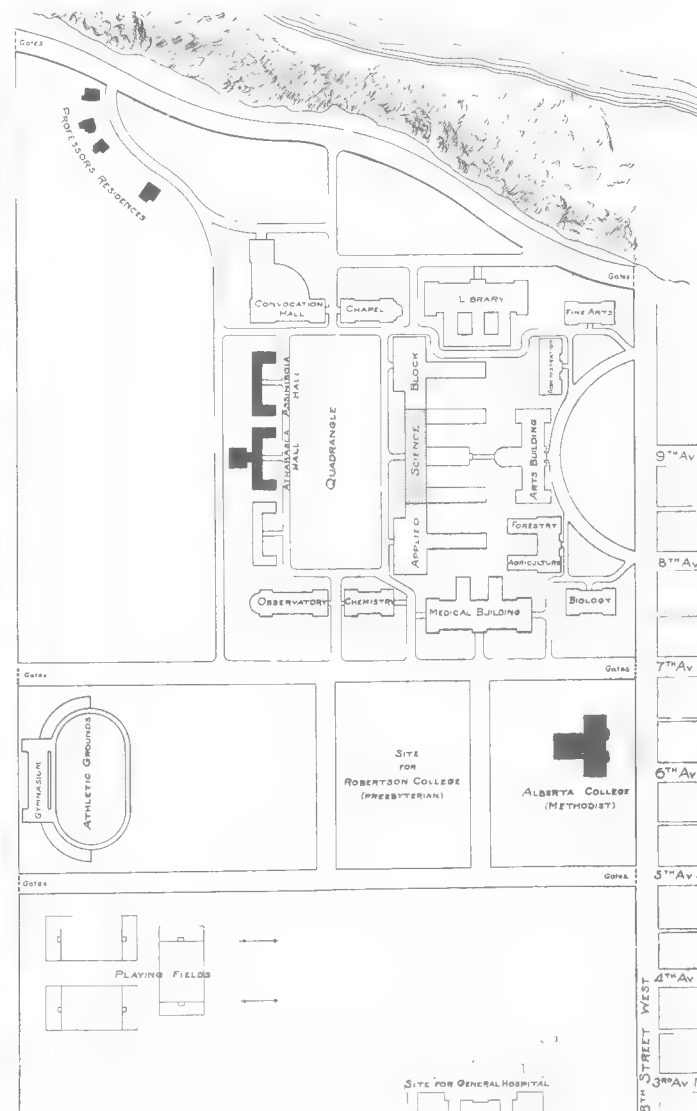
The first building on campus was Athabasca Hall, opened in the fall of 1911, followed by Assiniboia Hall (1912), and Pembina Hall (1913). All facets of University life were squeezed into these buildings. Professor Alexander recalled some years later that he and Professor Kerr (the first Dean of Arts and later President) "shared as their office a room designed to serve finally as a lavatory . . . the library was on the floor nearest heaven, and the lecture rooms

were cunningly distributed here and there in the most elusive places."

There were problems associated with mixing living quarters and classrooms, especially when early morning lecturers were forced to compete with bathroom baritones. But there was much to be said for the old and short-lived *vie intime* of students and faculty who were participating in what they felt was a great adventure.

Growth in the early years was phenomenal. The entire world was imbued with the spirit of progress and nowhere was that belief stronger than in the embryonic University. Enrolments had been soaring, five Septembers after the first registration the student population was 434, almost 10 times the original student body, and an enrolment of 1,000 was predicted for 1918.

But in the summer of 1914, an Austrian archduke was assassinated in Sarajevo, and the world began to channel its productivity into war. The men embarked on their military adventure in a steady stream, leaving the campus to those too young, too old, or too disabled to fight. The adventure was to prove a grim one, and the University, as well as the men



Groundplan at left, dated February 26, 1912, identifies some (but not all) of the proposed buildings in the perspective view. "8th Street West" is now 112 Street, and "5th Av. N." is 87 Avenue.

University of Alberta

Edmonton South

The importance of maintaining the attendance of the young men and women of Canada at the institutions of higher learning cannot be over estimated in view of the extra calls which will be made upon them in the next few years. If the selective method of draft for military service permits you to remain at home, you have a special responsibility resting upon you in this regard. There will be a great scarcity of men and women trained for intellectual pursuits at the close of the war and the needs of the nation call for the best use of your powers.

For Calendars or special pamphlets concerning courses in Arts, Engineering, Medicine, Law, Agriculture, Pharmacy or Accountancy, apply to

THE REGISTRAR.

During the Great War, the University admonished the young to prepare for the intellectual pursuits of peacetime in this advertisement (at left) from The Gateway, March 7, 1918. The University's offerings in its third session are set out with typographical flourish in the earlier announcement below, from The Gateway, January, 1911.

The University of Alberta

STRATHCONA



Session 1910-11



COURSES OFFERED IN:

Arts, leading to B. A. and B. Sc. Degrees.

Applied Science, leading to B. Sc. Degree.

The full four years in Arts, and the first and second years in Applied Science are being offered during the session 1910-11. Facilities are also provided for *Post-Graduate Work*, leading to the degrees of M. A. and M. Sc. in Arts.

The work of the year is divided into two distinct terms, each of which is complete in itself. The second term begins on Jan. 30, 1911, and ends May 1, 1911.

Matriculation Examinations are held in July at all educational centres in the Province, and in September at the University in Strathcona. A number of *Scholarships* are offered for competition at the July examination. For Calendar and fuller information, apply to

THE REGISTRAR

overseas, grew up abruptly.

The Arts Building, intended as the main teaching building, was opened on October 6, 1915. Present at the inauguration were the men who had begun the University, and also the men who were to continue it. Because of the war effort, no further construction was begun until 1921, when the foundation for the Medical Sciences Building was dug.

The close of the University's first decade coincided with the end of the long and gruelling war in Europe. During those 10 years four faculties had been created: Arts and Sciences was the first in 1908; it was followed by Law in 1912, Applied Science in 1913, and Agriculture in 1915. Instruction in Medicine had begun in 1913, Pharmacy in 1914, Accountancy in 1916, and Household Economics in 1918. The University of Alberta was off to an ambitious start.

1918-1928

The second decade began with the influx of returned men. With this influx came a new awareness. The University became a dichotomous entity; one part consisted of war-tempered veterans, and the other of young men and women who had not lived through the trials of armed conflict. The latter group had little empathy with the former, while the veterans regarded the civilians with circumspect aloofness. It would be only speculation to say which of the two groups had the more difficult time at the University, but Introductory Latin was a far cry from the mud and death of Ypres.

The 1920's were years of steady growth. Strathcona Hospital was acquired in 1922 and the following year the Faculty of Medicine moved into its permanent quarters and was able to offer complete medical training. The School of Dentistry was established in 1920 and Nursing in 1924. The year 1928 saw three new schools created: Commerce (from Accountancy), Household Economics, and Education.

Enrolment had leapt from 613 in 1918-19 to 1,106 in 1919-20. By the end of the decade there were 1,560 students on campus and 100 faculty members, and for the student, an end to the phenomenon of knowing every member of his class.

When the University was first established it had an operating budget of \$34,000, by 1927 this budget had grown to \$625,000, and two years later it had almost doubled to \$1,200,000. The University had entered the million-dollar league.

1928-1938

In 1929 the stock market crashed. It was a black decade for the University. Facilities were becoming overcrowded, and no new construction was possible.

Yet the enrolment continued to grow. Student life has always meant a certain amount of hardship; the depression years added considerably to that hardship, but students were not deterred. In 1929-30, before the depression tightened its grip, enrolment was 1,790; the next year it was 1,938, and the next, 1,965. By 1939-40 there were 2,327 students on the campus.

The staff, however, experienced no such growth. For the entire 10-year period the faculty added only nine members to its body. Salaries were first frozen, then cut. Teaching loads became increasingly heavy as enrolment grew. In spite of these serious disadvantages to both teacher and student, the University remained alive, even vital, throughout those difficult years.

The growth was not only in quantity of students and staff, but also the quality of education. Grade 11 entrance was abolished; henceforth senior matriculation became the minimum requirement for admission. The School of Graduate Studies was established and the School of Education became a College.

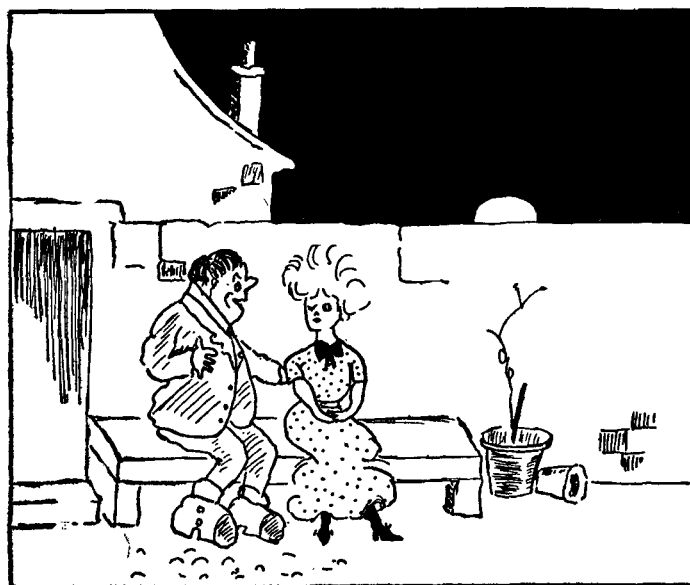
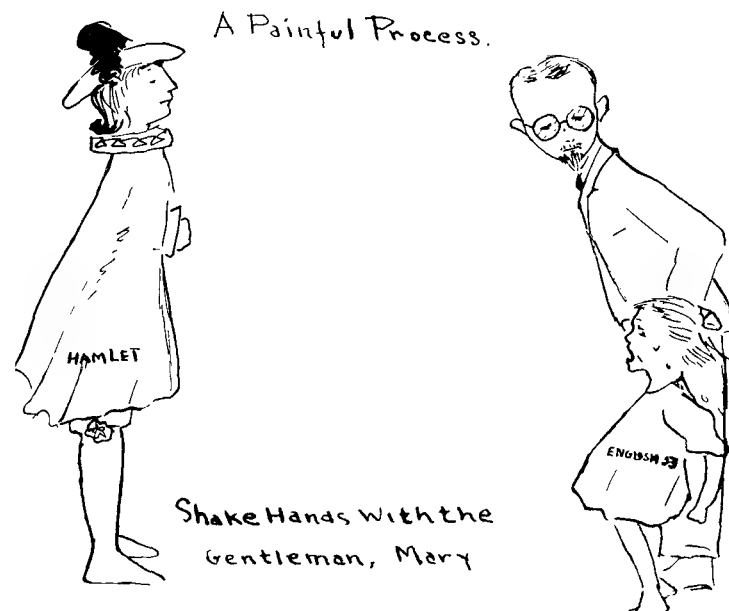
The University began to expand beyond the Edmonton campus. In 1912 the Department of Extension had been established to "bring the University to the people." Now the University had affiliated with Mount Royal College in Calgary, and in 1933 the Banff School of Fine Arts was opened.

1938-1948

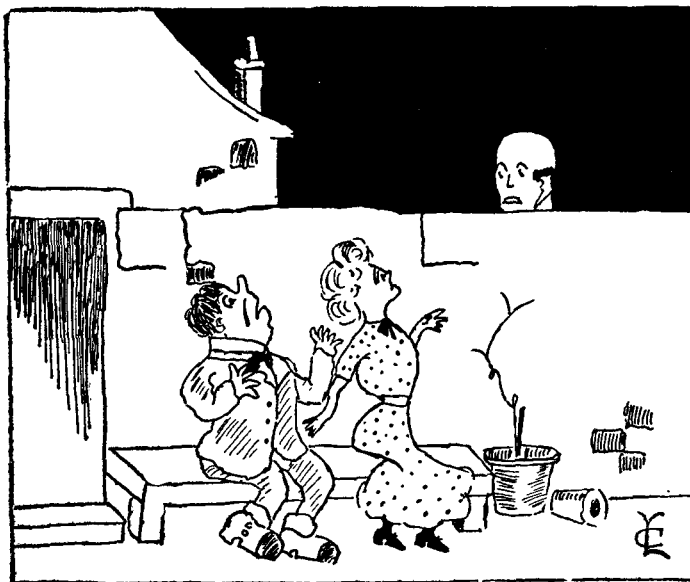
The fourth decade opened with Hitler's Panzer units rumbling through Europe. The world—and The University of Alberta—was again at war.

The Air Force moved into the three residences and out-of-town civilians moved into Garneau boarding houses. Accelerated courses in Medicine, Dentistry, and Education, and special Engineering courses, were offered to the servicemen. University life was disrupted, the student population and academic staff depleted. Because of the accelerated courses, the University looked anxiously to its standards. But it was determined to survive and grow, and it did.

The importance of the sciences was fully realized during this period. Science



PINKY WHITE—Kiss me quick, darling, before the moon rises over yonder wall.



O, Hully, Gee! It's Dr. Kerr.

Fond reminiscences of the old days when the University was small enough for everyone to know everyone else are still heard, although that happy state has not really existed since the invasion of the veterans, following World War II. This vic intime took many forms: staff members were regular contributors to The Gateway; with equal frequency they were the subjects of Gateway buffoonery that now seems almost quaint. The man with the vandyke (above) is Dr. E. K. Broadus, for many years Professor of English. Dr. W. A. R. Kerr (at left) was Professor of Modern Languages, Dean of Arts and Science, and later President. (Dr. Broadus cartoon from The Gateway, May, 1919. Dr. Kerr cartoon from the Christmas issue of 1911.)

The Faculty of Agriculture has long been involved in activities that would bring it in touch with the farming community. By the 1920's it was an avid entrant in livestock shows. Seventeen animals were sent to Toronto for the Royal Winter Fair in 1926; several of them won prizes, and "Lismore 2nd" (right), a Shorthorn steer, was named grand champion. The distinction earned Lismore more ink in The Gateway (November 18, 1926) than being chosen Rhodes Scholar earned for A. R. Jewitt.



students were urged to continue their studies and research suddenly received overwhelming government support. The Dominion had begun to take cognizance of the important "brains trust" in its universities.

Education took its leap forward in 1942 when it was given faculty status and in 1945 when the University was given the sole responsibility of training Alberta's teachers.

In 1945 the war was over, and the University was again swamped by the returned men. Enrolment in 1943-44 had been 2,023; in 1947 it was 7,000. This was a time of frustration. The student body had tripled while the faculty had not even double. Classroom, laboratory, and library accommodation had remained essentially unchanged since the twenties, and housing for students and staff alike was totally inadequate. Old army huts only slightly alleviated the problem.

1948-1958

The campus building program, promised after the war, was carried out in the fifties. The Student's Union Building was opened in 1950, the Rutherford Library and Engineering Building in 1951, and the Agriculture Building in 1953. Then the construction pace slackened, as did enrolment.

Qualitative academic growth continued; in fact it had never stopped. Graduate work at The University of Alberta had always meant Master's programs. In 1951-52, the first doctoral candidate was accepted. The Graduate School was elevated to faculty status in 1957.

The Province of Alberta's Golden Jubilee was celebrated in 1955, and the provincial government built identical auditoriums in Edmonton and Calgary. The Edmonton auditorium, situated on

University land, brought concerts and theatre productions to the doorstep of the students, and provided an elegant hall for convocations and University ceremonies.

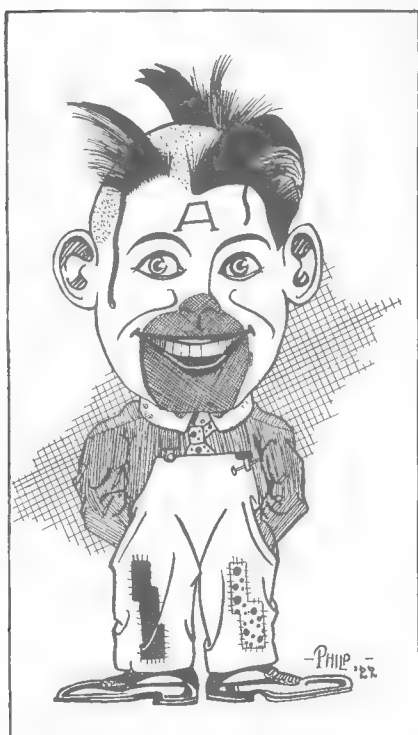
1958-1968

The 10 years from 1958 to 1968 have seen unprecedented growth both in numbers of students and faculty and in physical additions to the face of the campus. More courses, covering a wider range of disciplines are now offered, and scientific research facilities are of the highest quality.

Figures and statistics tell part of the tale. In 1958-59 there were 4,902 students this autumn there are in excess of 15,000. The holdings of the University libraries are 800,000 volumes, and the Cameron Library is now being expanded.

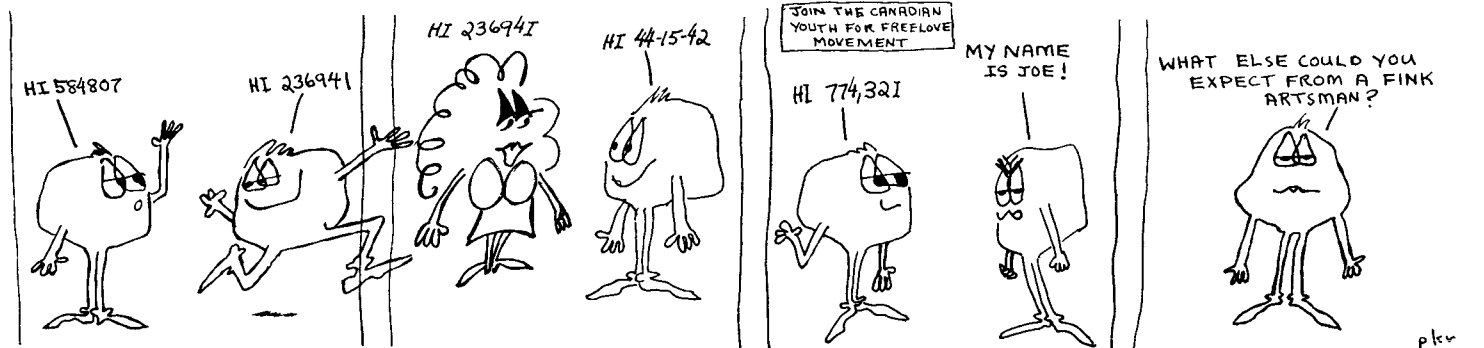
Faculty and students will tell you that the what they are proudest of, though, is not the galloping enrolment, but the international recognition the University now receives. The stigma or isolation ("where's Edmonton?") is gradually being overcome, and every day more students and scholars from abroad are seeking out the University.

The Faculties of Agriculture, Business Administration and Commerce, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Physical Education, and Science are said to be among the best in Canada—their programs in the Faculty of Graduate Studies are among the indices of this. The Faculties of Arts and Law have many excellent teachers.



Hazing the freshmen was the great autumn sport for almost 20 years. A dunk tank (right) was introduced in 1913, to the alleged glee of all. Costume included face paint and partly shorn head, as illustrated (at left) by The Gateway on October 30, 1919. Most of it was good fun, but a few excesses led the University to halt hazing in the 1920's. A program to welcome the freshmen and encourage them to make acquaintances during a few hectic days of social and athletic activities grew up and still flourishes. In addition, an experiment has been conducted for the past two years with late summer seminars for prospective freshmen—they come to the University in small groups, meet a few officials, look around, and ask questions.





To keep track of his growing flock (7,434 full-time students by 1962-63), the Registrar gave each of them a six-digit number, a move that convinced some that pioneer individualism was on the wane.
(From The Gateway, October 5, 1962)

The Departments of Classics, English, Drama, History, Music, and Sociology are highly regarded. The Department of Chemistry is recognized as the best in Canada, and the Departments of Geology and Mathematics have distinguished records.

Buildings have been erected, equipped, and furnished at an astonishing rate since 1958—but never has it been possible to catch up to the need. The Physical Sciences Building and the Physical Education Building opened in 1960; a large wing was added to the (old) Engineering Building and the Medical Sciences Building was completely renovated in 1961; the Armed Services Building opened in 1962; Lister Hall and two residence towers as well as the Education Building and the Cameron Library opened in 1963; the Household Economics Building in 1965; the Henry Marshall Tory Building in 1966; Michener Park and the Students' Union Building in 1967.

Several older buildings were fixed up and painted as "temporary quarters" for other occupants, and a number of smaller structures—Nuclear Research Building, Hydraulics Laboratory, farm buildings, and maintenance shops—appeared.

The long process of gradually acquiring property in Garneau began—the old houses became temporary offices for overflowing University departments; the land will soon be used for new University buildings.

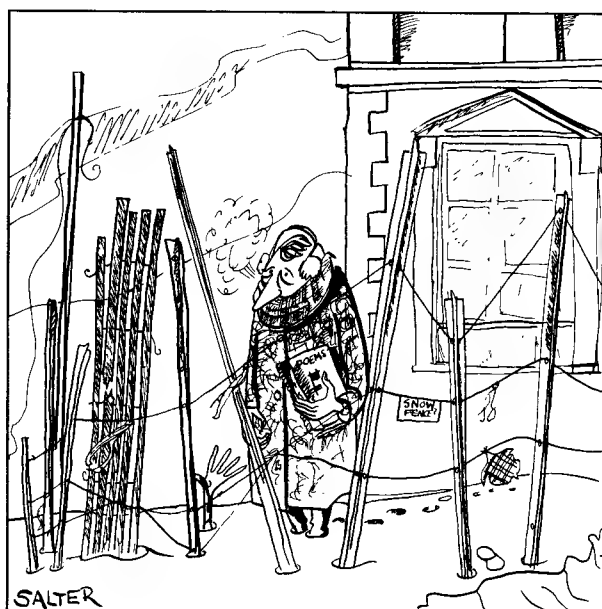
Computing devices made a shy appearance, and their usefulness in areas far removed from the physical sciences

and the University's business offices became so quickly apparent that soon they were everywhere, and courses in their use were attended by students and staff from virtually every faculty.

Postwar man's growing awareness of himself as a social being found expression in the development and rapid growth of such departments as Psychology and Sociology, where registration in the junior "survey" courses is about 2,000 each winter. In some classes 500 students sit down together for lectures.

This same growing awareness has led many students to ask questions about the organization of the University and of

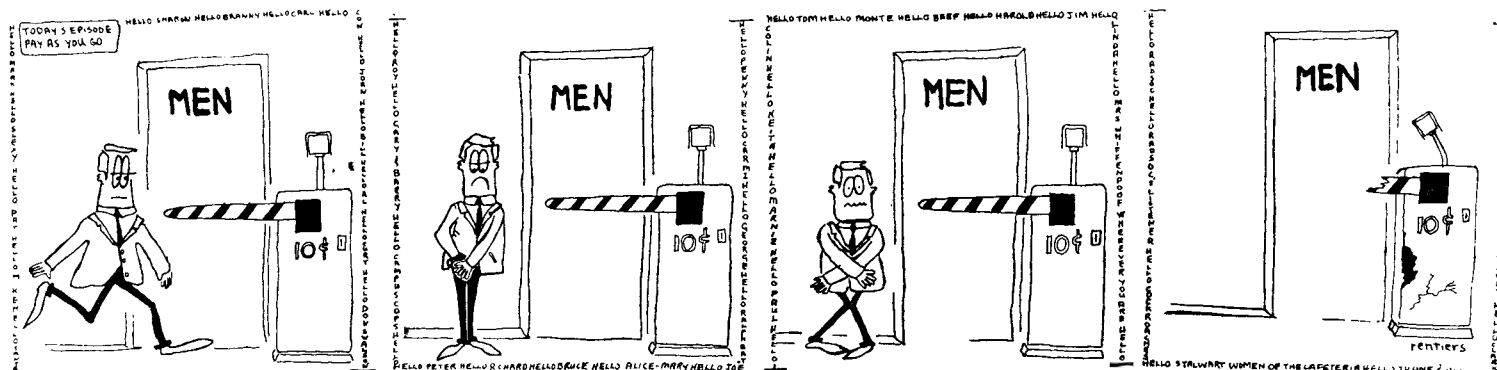
society itself. As a few have become "activists" and vocal protesters, others have joined CUSO and its counterparts for voluntary service at home and overseas. "The student of 1968 is not only driven by a compulsion to correct social injustices," Walter H. Johns, President of the University has said, "but is insisting on his right to decide how and where this should be done. His belief in old values and traditions is being eroded; his waning faith drives him to demand answers to the ultimate questions which concern him; and he is no longer satisfied with the cliches nor textbook analyses of the past."



"WALLS DO NOT A PRISON MAKE"

Years of careful gardening have made the campus a showplace in the summer. During the months that school is in session, however, summer is but a memory. To preserve both the memory and the lawns, endless strings of snow fence (along with construction hoarding and open ditches) add to the perils of academic life. (The Gateway, November 22, 1963.)

Few non-academic problems have given more headaches than automobile parking. One experimental solution was the installation of a mechanical parking lot gate that responded to coins, although many students found other ways to get in, as Ken Rentiers, MD '66, of The Gateway demonstrated (below), on December 1, 1961.



The Cheer Song was written by two students, CHET LAMBERTSON, BA '36, MA '41, and R. K. MICHAEL, and has been a familiar sound at University gatherings for years. The Mixed Chorus often uses it as a signature piece. This arrangement (for piano or four voice parts) is by the late R. S. EATON, LMUS, BMUS, for many years Professor and Head of Music, and the

Mixed Chorus' conductor. We believe this is the first time it has been published and present it here for alumni who like to sing, either in or out of the shower.

Mr. Lambertson is now an Associate Professor at the University of Victoria. We would be delighted to learn the whereabouts of Mr. Michael.

The Cheer Song

Music by Chet Lambertson, words by R. K. Michael

Arranged by Richard S. Eaton

The musical score for 'The Cheer Song' is presented in four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the notes, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across measures. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support.

Ring out a cheer for our Al — ber — ta, — A song of praise to Var — si —

ty, For the splen — dor of our moun — tains, our prair — ies green and gold, Ranked be —

neath whose glow — ing col — ors Thy le — gions march en — rolled. Our mem — o —

ries will live for — ev — er Be — lov — ed Un — i — ver — si —

ty. We will fight for thee and cheer and ev-er hold thy hon-or dear, Our Al-ma

CHORUS

ma-ter U. of A. Green and gold Quae-cum-que

Fine

ve-ra Guide us through each com-ing e-ra Guide us

Sop. 2

on through bat-tle go-ry

D.C.

-To a new and greater glo-ry.

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Campaign Report

Alberta's three universities launch drive to raise \$25 million for development

Alberta's three universities—The University of Alberta, The University of Calgary, and The University of Lethbridge—have launched a capital fund raising campaign to secure \$25 million from non-governmental sources.

The campaign, formally launched November 1 at press conferences held simultaneously at the three universities, seeks to obtain from private sources \$25 million over a five year period to help finance high priority projects at the three universities.

All contributions from corporations, foundations, alumni, and other friends of the universities will be matched dollar-for-dollar by the Government of Alberta, provided the money is for capital projects which are approved by the Universities Commission. These provincial matching funds are in addition to \$185,000,000 already committed by the Alberta government to the building programs of the

three universities from 1967 to 1972.

Only high priority projects are included in this presentation of universities' capital requirements to 1972. This essential construction will enable the three Alberta universities to accommodate projected increases in student population from their 1968-69 enrolments: an increase of 6,000 or 40 per cent at The University of Alberta, an increase of 5,000 or 74 per cent in Calgary, and upwards of a 100 per cent increase from 1,100 students in Lethbridge.

When making the announcement that the campaign was underway, Dr. Walter H. Johns, President of the University, said that The University of Alberta in one year's time (from the academic year 1967-68 to the academic year 1968-69) had grown the size of one medium college campus—2,200 students.

Talks about the possibility of such a campaign began two and one-half years

ago, Dr. John E. Bradley, Chairman of the Board of Governors, said. The campaign will help the universities to catch up with capital construction. To date, Dr. Bradley commented, the University is five to eight buildings or \$60 million behind in its struggle to keep up with space demands. He also commented that construction is proceeding as rapidly as possible. "We'll always be behind but this fund drive is an attempt to catch up," he said. If the campaign is not successful "it will mean that a couple of buildings are delayed a year or two," Dr. Bradley said.

Lack of funds for capital construction may hasten the day when quotas will have to be imposed on general enrolment. The existing facilities are already overcrowded, Dr. Bradley said, and continued delays in construction could mean that quotas would have to be initiated. Quotas were set 10 years ago in the Faculty of Dentistry because of space limitations. The maximum number of first year students which can be accepted is 50.

The \$25 million campaign objective represents about 10 per cent of the total capital building programs of the three universities to 1972. The Universities of Alberta and Calgary each seek \$11,375,000 while The University of Lethbridge requires \$2,250,000 in private support.

The University of Alberta has already spent or firmly committed \$63,495,000 for the period 1967-1972.

Details of The University of Alberta's building plans for the next few years are outlined in the following story.

A total of \$22,750,000 in contributions and provincial government matching grants is sought towards the \$61,835,000 total cost of these essential projects.

The campaign organization has five divisions: National Gifts, Edmonton and District, Calgary and District, Lethbridge and District, and Provincial Regions.

Francis G. Winspear of Winspear, Hamilton, Anderson and Company of Edmonton is Chairman of the National Gifts Division which is responsible for all approaches for support outside the province. Members of the National Gifts Committee are G. Max Bell, Gordon Black, R. A. Brown, Jr., Senator Donald Cameron, C. W. Carry, Eric Connelly, D. S. Harvie, R. F. Jennings, P. L. Macdonnell, Q.C., Fred C. Mannix, W. S. McGregor, C. O. Nickle, H. J. S. Pearson, E. H. Tanner, W. R. Taprell, D. K. Yorath, and W. S. Ziegler.

In the university cities, G. Lyall Roper, General Manager, Commercial Printers Limited, is Chairman of the Edmonton and District Division. F. A. McKinnon, Vice-President and General Manager, Triad Oil Company Limited, is Chairman of the Calgary and District Division. Arthur Balfour, retired radio executive, heads the Lethbridge and District Division.

Premier Manning urges support for fund raising campaign

The Honourable E. C. MANNING, *LLD* '48, Premier of Alberta, has issued the following statement concerning the Three Alberta Universities Capital Development Fund drive:

"Alberta's three universities, located in Edmonton, Calgary, and Lethbridge, are embarked on programs of necessary new construction and expansion to enable them to accommodate rapidly increasing numbers of students.



"Because of the vital role of higher education and its significance in ensuring the continuing future prosperity of Alberta and Canada, the Government of Alberta has committed a total of \$185 million to provide for capital expansion by the three universities during the period from 1967 to 1971. Having regard to trends in student enrolment, the universities have determined that their capital requirements will substantially exceed the \$185 million provided and, for this reason, the three universities are embarking upon a national fund-raising campaign, with an objective of \$25 million, which amount the Government of Alberta will match, on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

"Recognizing that this is the first such appeal ever conducted by the Universities of Alberta, I urge every citizen and every company located in Alberta, or doing business in the province, to extend to this campaign their most generous support. Such support is a vital necessity if the campaign is to achieve its objective, thereby enabling the universities to meet the need for greatly expanded physical facilities to keep pace with the rapidly increasing student enrolment."

Campaign Report

Arnold W. Platt, Executive Secretary, United Farmers Co-operative Ltd. of Calgary, is Chairman of the Provincial Region Division which is responsible for seeking support in other areas of Alberta. Honorary Chairmen are H. R. Milner, Q.C., of Edmonton, James B. Cross, retired business executive of Calgary, and R. Roy Davidson, Q.C., of Lethbridge.

Local campaign committees are being organized in major centres across Canada, including Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. A group of University and government officials, including the Honourable E. C. Manning and Dr. Johns, recently returned from a tour of several eastern centres on behalf of the campaign.

Premier Manning, upon returning, commented that there was "considerable interest" in the campaign in the east among the various companies and groups with whom he spoke.

The most intensive phase of the campaign will take place in April and May of 1969 and the organization of committees for that portion of the appeal is already underway. It is anticipated that upwards of 5,000 volunteer canvassers will be actively participating in the campaign at the local level.

The campaign is the largest voluntary appeal ever to be conducted in the province.



Enrolments are growing faster than facilities at all three Alberta universities. One project now underway is the Biological Sciences Centre in Edmonton. It is expected to cost \$20,700,000 and should be ready in September, 1969.

Campaign chairmen named

Honorary Chairmen of the Three Alberta Universities capital fund campaign are (top row, from left) James B. Cross and H. R. Milner. R. Roy Davidson is not shown. Chairman of the National Gifts Division is Francis G. Winspear (top, far right). Chairmen of the other campaign divisions are (bottom, left to right) G. Lyall Roper, Edmonton and District; F. A. McKinnon, Calgary and District; Arthur Balfour, Lethbridge and District; and Arnold W. Platt, Provincial Regions.



Building priorities set for five years of rapid growth on Edmonton campus

Facilities for Fine Arts, Arts, Education, and Chemistry rank at the top of the list of capital expenditure priorities recently approved by The University of Alberta Board of Governors.

These will be the first four major buildings of 11 that are planned for construction between 1969 and 1974 in the University's expansion program.

The priorities list approved by the Board outlines the five-year construction program step by step, specifying which buildings come first and how much will be spent on each.

The priorities are the result of more than a year's study and analysis by the University Planning Committee, acting on behalf of the General Faculty Council. The Committee used a number of criteria in reaching their decision on the order in which buildings should be constructed. Existing and projected space shortages, numbers of students, types of facilities required, flexibility of required space, need for support facilities such as libraries and food services with such expansion, were among the areas taken into consideration.

Excerpts from the report prepared by the University Planning Committee for the General Faculty Council, and subsequently approved by the Board of Governors, follow.

When making allocations and deciding priorities, the members agreed to proceed on the basis that decisions made before the

Committee became operative would not be reopened. The list of continuing commitments shown in Schedule B reflects commitments made before the present discussions were started.

The Committee, in its deliberations, was required to work within an important constraint imposed upon the Board of Governors by the Government of Alberta namely, that \$20 million of the total funds allocated to The University of Alberta by the Universities Commission be spent on Health Sciences and be considered as not available for other University facilities.

For purposes of planning and making their decisions, the Committee agreed to assume that a total of \$20 million would be available from the planned fund raising campaign and the matching grants to be provided by the provincial government. The timing of the building program may be accelerated or slowed to the extent that funds are available in greater or smaller amounts than had been assumed in Schedule A.

The Committee decided to establish what can be called a moving five year plan which means that the first years will become relatively fixed while the later years may be subject to some revision, if necessary, when the needs and available resources can be assessed on a more current basis.

The Committee first divided the major capital needs of the University into categories and allocated a percentage of the total capital available in a five year period to these categories.

This was followed by detailed consideration of a total dollar estimate of the capital funds available for buildings in relation to tentative estimated costs for all buildings required on the campus. Next, the Committee applied the objective and subjective criteria which is established for itself to the overall list of buildings needed, keeping in mind the maximum capital funds available for buildings. On the basis of these criteria and the availability of funds, a preliminary list of nine buildings was established.

Each member ranked the buildings on the preliminary list according to the rationale set out later in this report. A review of the results of this rank order was made, and of the buildings not included in the preliminary list. Additional buildings were added to the list and each member ranked the revised list.

Resulting from this ranking vote, the two

buildings which ranked highest were assigned priorities 1 and 2. The remaining buildings were segregated into two subgroups, based on the order of rank. The buildings in each subgroup were again ranked in relation to the other buildings of the subgroup. The list of percentage allocations relating to total capital, shown later in this report, and the list of buildings ranked by priorities in relation to allocated capital funds, are the result of these procedures.

RATIONALE OF PRIORITY DECISIONS

The Committee considered the following objective criteria in evaluating the competing needs for new construction; they are not listed in order of importance.

(a) The existing and projected space deficit in a facility, faculty, department, or a group of departments as a percentage of total allowable space for the defined unit in Academic Plan 8.

(b) The number of students taught by a faculty, department, or group of departments.

(c) The nature of the facilities presently occupied (whether the functional unit is split or overcrowded) and the imminence of a required move by those who are considered as temporary occupants of a building.

(d) The factor of specialized or inflexible space, compared to general or flexible space in relation to the competing needs of two or more faculties, facilities, or departments.

The following subjective considerations were also employed:

(e) The need to assure balance in the support facilities, such as libraries and food services, with the increased size of the University.

(f) The undesirability of completely satisfying the total space needs of one group while other groups remain seriously handicapped by their physical facilities.

(g) The acceptance and encouragement of areas of proven excellence and widespread repute as evidenced by productivity and the judgments of those within and without the University.

(h) The relative need of provincial, national, and international society for certain types of trained individuals as determined both analytically and subjectively.

BASIS FOR ALLOCATING CAPITAL FUNDS, 1969-70—1973-74

The following shows the categories established for the major capital needs in the University and the percentage allocation of the total capital available in a five year period to these categories. Data showing the breakdown of capital expenditures according to the chosen classifications, for the current and previous four years, were used as a guide in establishing percentages for each category.

SCHEDULE A

PROJECTED SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF CAPITAL FUNDS, 1967 to 1974, INCLUSIVE¹

Year	Source	Amount
1967-68	Universities Commission	\$ 30,600,000
1968-69	Universities Commission	24,250,000
1969-70	Universities Commission	22,000,000
1970-71	Universities Commission	15,000,000
	Fund Raising Campaign	10,000,000 ²
1971-72	Universities Commission	14,000,000
	Fund Raising Campaign	10,000,000 ²
1972-73	Universities Commission	20,000,000
1973-74	Universities Commission	20,000,000
Total		\$165,850,000

1. Borrowings *not* included (e.g. CMHC mortgages for housing).
2. It was assumed for planning purposes that a total of \$10,000,000 would be available to The University of Alberta from the planned fund raising campaign and that this amount would be matched by the provincial government.

Campaign Report

Group A	Per cent of funds	
Buildings (academic and major support buildings)	65	
Group B		
Equipment (other than major equipment associated with new buildings)	10	
Furnishings	6	
Alterations and Renovations	3	
Land	2	
Paving, Grounds, and Outside Services	4	
Contingencies, including buildings other than in Group A	10	
Total	35	

In order to allow some flexibility in planning, the percentages assigned to all classifications in Group B can fluctuate 1 per cent in either direction but are not to exceed 35 per cent in total for this group.

The Committee agreed that the following are to be included within the allocated 10 per cent classified as "contingencies": animal facilities; general planning costs; facilities for housing married students at Michener Park; housing for single students; food services in North Garneau; and unforeseen urgent needs.

PRIORITY RANK OF BUILDINGS

The Committee decided on the basis of the procedures and rationale set out in this

report, that the following order of rank for budgetary purposes in the five year period buildings should be used for planning and from 1969-70 to 1973-74 inclusive. This should be read in conjunction with Schedule B.

Rank	Building
1	Fine Arts, Phase I
2	Arts 2, Phase I
3	Education 2, Phase I
4	Chemistry, Phase I
5	Library
6	Engineering, Phase II
7	Business Administration, Phase I
8	Agriculture, Phase I
9	Communications Centre
10	Physical Sciences, Phase I
11	Household Economics, Phase I.

The Chairman of the University Planning Committee is D. G. Tyndall (Vice-President for Finance and Administration). Committee members are R. G. Baldwin (Head, Department of English), G. Ford (Head, Department of Mechanical Engineering), W. H. Johns (President), A. G. McCalla (Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies), W. D. Neal (Associate Dean, Faculty of Science), W. H. Worth (Vice-President of Campus Planning and Development), and M. Wyman (Vice-President, Academic).

SCHEDULE B

PROPOSED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1967 TO 1974, INCLUSIVE

(All figures are in thousands)

Item	Cost ¹	Space ²	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Actual Expenditures			\$30,600						
Current budget				\$24,250					
Land acquisition					\$ 500	\$ 400	\$ 200	\$ 100	\$ 100
Paving and grounds					500	500	500	500	500
Alterations					800	900	900	800	800
Equipment					2,400	3,000	3,000	2,300	2,300
Furnishings					1,300	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,300
Contingency, including housing, other facilities, planning, renovations, and special equipment					2,200	2,500	2,400	2,000	2,000
Continuing commitments ³									
Biological Sciences, Phase I	\$ 8,000				700				
Biological Sciences, Phase II	7,800				2,500				
Biological Sciences, Phase IIA	2,600				900				
Biological Sciences, Phase III	2,400				800				
Cameron Library, North Wing	1,400				900				
Law	3,300				2,200	1,000			
Physical Education Annex	2,200				1,700	100			
New commitments ⁴									
Basic Medical Sciences, Phase I	7,200	131		(100) ⁵	4,000	3,000	100		
Health Sciences Area	1,000					300	700		
Fine Arts, Phase I	4,500	100		(50)	200	4,200	50		
Arts 2, Phase I	3,000	70		(50)	100	2,800	50		
Education 2, Phase I	5,000	110		(50)	100	2,200	2,650		
Chemistry 2, Phase I	5,000	75		(50)	100	1,800	3,050		
North Garneau Library, Phase I	3,500	100			50	300	3,100	50	
Engineering 2, Phase II	4,000	75			50	100	3,800	50	
Business Administration, Phase I	3,000	55				150	1,000	1,850	
Agriculture 2, Phase I	4,500	85				150	400	3,950	
Communications Centre	1,000					50	300	650	
Physical Science 2, Phase I	4,000	100				50	100	3,000	850
Household Economics 2, Phase I	2,000	45					50	1,450	500
To be decided (see Schedule C)							250	2,000	11,650
Total			\$30,600	\$24,250	\$22,000	\$25,000	\$24,000	\$20,000	\$20,000

1. Target cost excluding furniture and site development.
2. Number of net square feet to be provided.
3. Buildings previously approved.
4. Building priorities recommended in this report.
5. Amounts given in parentheses are provided in the present budget.

SCHEDULE C

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED TO MEET REQUIREMENTS OF ACADEMIC PLAN 8

Facility	Estimated cost
Agriculture 2—II	\$ 5,000,000
Arts 2—II	3,000,000
Basic Medical Sciences—II	10,000,000
Biological Sciences—IV	1,500,000
Chemistry 2—II	5,000,000
Dentistry and Dental Hygiene—II	5,000,000
Dentistry and Dental Hygiene—II	5,000,000
Education 2—II	7,000,000
Engineering 2—III	6,500,000
Fine Arts—II	2,000,000
HSC Centre Building	1,500,000
North Garneau Library—II	5,000,000
North Garneau Library—III	5,000,000
Pharmacy and Para Medical—I	6,500,000
Pharmacy and Para Medical—II	6,500,000
Physical Sciences 2—II	4,000,000
Total	\$78,500,000

There is also a recognized need for academic facilities to accommodate the Faculty of Environmental Design and the School of Library Science, as well as major support facilities related to Food Sciences in North Garneau and the provision for rapid transit. Furthermore, the Student Health Services Building will have to be replaced when the Health Sciences Centre nears completion.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA CAMPUS, LOOKING SOUTHWEST, MIDSUMMER, 1968

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